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(21) International Application Number: PCT/US99/05798 (22) International Filing Date: 17 March 1999 (17.03.99) (30) Priority Data: <table border="0"><tr><td>09/040,802</td><td>18 March 1998 (18.03.98)</td><td>US</td></tr><tr><td>09/040,984</td><td>18 March 1998 (18.03.98)</td><td>US</td></tr><tr><td>09/123,912</td><td>27 July 1998 (27.07.98)</td><td>US</td></tr><tr><td>09/123,933</td><td>27 July 1998 (27.07.98)</td><td>US</td></tr></table> (71) Applicant: CORIXA CORPORATION [US/US]; Suite 200, 1124 Columbia Street, Seattle, WA 98104 (US). (72) Inventors: REED, Steven, G.; 2843 - 122nd Place Northeast, Bellevue, WA 98005 (US). WANG, Tongtong; 8049 Northeast 28th Street, Medina, WA 98039 (US). (74) Agents: MAKI, David, J. et al.; Seed and Berry LLP, 6300 Columbia Center, 701 Fifth Avenue, Seattle, WA 98104-7092 (US).			09/040,802	18 March 1998 (18.03.98)	US	09/040,984	18 March 1998 (18.03.98)	US	09/123,912	27 July 1998 (27.07.98)	US	09/123,933	27 July 1998 (27.07.98)	US	(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG). Published <i>Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.</i>
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(54) Title: COMPOUNDS AND METHODS FOR THERAPY AND DIAGNOSIS OF LUNG CANCER															
(57) Abstract Compounds and methods for the treatment and diagnosis of lung cancer are provided. The inventive compounds include polypeptides containing at least a portion of a lung tumor protein. Vaccines and pharmaceutical compositions for immunotherapy of lung cancer comprising such polypeptides, or DNA molecules encoding such polypeptides, are also provided, together with DNA molecules for preparing the inventive polypeptides.															

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COMPOUNDS AND METHODS FOR THERAPY AND DIAGNOSIS OF LUNG CANCER

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates generally to compositions and methods for the treatment and diagnosis of lung cancer. The invention is more specifically related to nucleotide sequences that are preferentially expressed in lung tumor tissue, together with polypeptides encoded by such nucleotide sequences. The inventive nucleotide sequences and polypeptides may be used in vaccines and pharmaceutical compositions for the treatment and diagnosis of lung cancer.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Lung cancer is the primary cause of cancer death among both men and women in the U.S., with an estimated 172,000 new cases being reported in 1994. The five-year survival rate among all lung cancer patients, regardless of the stage of disease at diagnosis, is only 13%. This contrasts with a five-year survival rate of 46% among cases detected while the disease is still localized. However, only 16% of lung cancers are discovered before the disease has spread.

Early detection is difficult since clinical symptoms are often not seen until the disease has reached an advanced stage. Currently, diagnosis is aided by the use of chest x-rays, analysis of the type of cells contained in sputum and fiberoptic examination of the bronchial passages. Treatment regimens are determined by the type and stage of the cancer, and include surgery, radiation therapy and/or chemotherapy. In spite of considerable research into therapies for the disease, lung cancer remains difficult to treat.

Accordingly, there remains a need in the art for improved vaccines, treatment methods and diagnostic techniques for lung cancer.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Briefly stated, the present invention provides compounds and methods for the therapy of lung cancer. In a first aspect, isolated polynucleotide molecules encoding lung

tumor polypeptides are provided, such polynucleotide molecules comprising a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of: (a) sequences provided in SEQ ID NO: 1-3, 6-8, 10-13, 15-27, 29, 30, 32, 34-49, 51, 52, 54, 55, 57-59, 61-69, 71, 73, 74, 77, 78, 80-82, 84, 86-96, 107-109, 111, 113, 125, 127, 128, 129, 131-133, 142, 144, 148-151, 153, 154, 157, 158, 160, 167, 168 and 171; (b) sequences complementary to a sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 1-3, 6-8, 10-13, 15-27, 29, 30, 32, 34-49, 51, 52, 54, 55, 57-59, 61-69, 71, 73, 74, 77, 78, 80-82, 84, 86-96, 107-109, 111, 113, 125, 127, 128, 129, 131-133, 142, 144, 148-151, 153, 154, 157, 158, 160, 167, 168 and 171; and (b) sequences that hybridize to a sequence of (a) or (b) under moderately stringent conditions.

In a second aspect, isolated polypeptides are provided that comprise at least an immunogenic portion of a lung tumor protein or a variant thereof. In specific embodiments, such polypeptides comprise an amino acid sequence encoded by a polynucleotide molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of (a) sequences recited in SEQ ID NO: 1-3, 6-8, 10-13, 15-27, 29, 30, 32, 34-49, 51, 52, 54, 55, 57-59, 61-69, 71, 73, 74, 77, 78, 80-82, 84, 86-96, 107-109, 111, 113, 125, 127, 128, 129, 131-133, 142, 144, 148-151, 153, 154, 157, 158, 160, 167, 168 and 171; (b) sequences complementary to a sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 1-3, 6-8, 10-13, 15-27, 29, 30, 32, 34-49, 51, 52, 54, 55, 57-59, 61-69, 71, 73, 74, 77, 78, 80-82, 84, 86-96, 107-109, 111, 113, 125, 127, 128, 129, 131-133, 142, 144, 148-151, 153, 154, 157, 158, 160, 167, 168 and 171; and (c) sequences that hybridize to a sequence of (a) or (b) under moderately stringent conditions.

In related aspects, expression vectors comprising the inventive polynucleotide molecules, together with host cells transformed or transfected with such expression vectors are provided. In preferred embodiments, the host cells are selected from the group consisting of *E. coli*, yeast and mammalian cells.

In another aspect, fusion proteins comprising a first and a second inventive polypeptide or, alternatively, an inventive polypeptide and a known lung tumor antigen, are provided.

The present invention further provides pharmaceutical compositions comprising one or more of the above polypeptides, fusion proteins or polynucleotide molecules and a physiologically acceptable carrier, together with vaccines comprising one or

more such polypeptides, fusion proteins or polynucleotide molecules in combination with an immune response enhancer.

In related aspects, the present invention provides methods for inhibiting the development of lung cancer in a patient, comprising administering to a patient an effective amount of at least one of the above pharmaceutical compositions and/or vaccines.

Additionally, the present invention provides methods for immunodiagnosis of lung cancer, together with kits for use in such methods. Polypeptides are disclosed which comprise at least an immunogenic portion of a lung tumor protein or a variant of said protein that differs only in conservative substitutions and/or modifications, wherein the lung tumor protein comprises an amino acid sequence encoded by a polynucleotide molecule having a sequence selected from the group consisting of nucleotide sequences recited in SEQ ID NO: 1-109, 111, 113, 115-151, 153, 154, 157, 158, 160, 162-164, 167, 168 and 171, and variants thereof. Such polypeptides may be usefully employed in the diagnosis and monitoring of lung cancer.

In one specific aspect of the present invention, methods are provided for detecting lung cancer in a patient, comprising: (a) contacting a biological sample obtained from a patient with a binding agent that is capable of binding to one of the above polypeptides; and (b) detecting in the sample a protein or polypeptide that binds to the binding agent. In preferred embodiments, the binding agent is an antibody, most preferably a monoclonal antibody.

In related aspects, methods are provided for monitoring the progression of lung cancer in a patient, comprising: (a) contacting a biological sample obtained from a patient with a binding agent that is capable of binding to one of the above polypeptides; (b) determining in the sample an amount of a protein or polypeptide that binds to the binding agent; (c) repeating steps (a) and (b); and comparing the amounts of polypeptide detected in steps (b) and (c).

Within related aspects, the present invention provides antibodies, preferably monoclonal antibodies, that bind to the inventive polypeptides, as well as diagnostic kits comprising such antibodies, and methods of using such antibodies to inhibit the development of lung cancer.

The present invention further provides methods for detecting lung cancer comprising: (a) obtaining a biological sample from a patient; (b) contacting the sample with a first and a second oligonucleotide primer in a polymerase chain reaction, at least one of the oligonucleotide primers being specific for a polynucleotide molecule that encodes one of the above polypeptides; and (c) detecting in the sample a polynucleotide sequence that amplifies in the presence of the first and second oligonucleotide primers. In a preferred embodiment, at least one of the oligonucleotide primers comprises at least about 10 contiguous nucleotides of a polynucleotide molecule including a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1-109, 111, 113, 115-151, 153, 154, 157, 158, 160, 162-164, 167, 168 and 171.

In a further aspect, the present invention provides a method for detecting lung cancer in a patient comprising: (a) obtaining a biological sample from the patient; (b) contacting the sample with an oligonucleotide probe specific for a polynucleotide molecule that encodes one of the above polypeptides; and (c) detecting in the sample a polynucleotide sequence that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide probe. Preferably, the oligonucleotide probe comprises at least about 15 contiguous nucleotides of a polynucleotide molecule having a partial sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1-109, 111, 113, 115-151, 153, 154, 157, 158, 160, 162-164, 167, 168 and 171.

In related aspects, diagnostic kits comprising the above oligonucleotide probes or primers are provided.

In yet a further aspect, methods for the treatment of lung cancer in a patient are provided, the methods comprising obtaining PBMC from the patient, incubating the PBMC with a polypeptide of the present invention (or a polynucleotide that encodes such a polypeptide) to provide incubated T cells and administering the incubated T cells to the patient. The present invention additionally provides methods for the treatment of lung cancer that comprise incubating antigen presenting cells with a polypeptide of the present invention (or a polynucleotide that encodes such a polypeptide) to provide incubated antigen presenting cells and administering the incubated antigen presenting cells to the patient. In certain embodiments, the antigen presenting cells are selected from the group consisting of dendritic cells and macrophages. Compositions for the treatment of lung cancer comprising T cells or antigen presenting cells that have been incubated with a polypeptide or polynucleotide of the

present invention are also provided. These and other aspects of the present invention will become apparent upon reference to the following detailed description. All references disclosed herein are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety as if each was incorporated individually.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

As noted above, the present invention is generally directed to compositions and methods for the therapy and diagnosis of lung cancer. The compositions described herein include polypeptides, fusion proteins and polynucleotide molecules. Also included within the present invention are molecules (such as an antibody or fragment thereof) that bind to the inventive polypeptides. Such molecules are referred to herein as "binding agents."

In one aspect, the subject invention discloses polypeptides comprising an immunogenic portion of a human lung tumor protein, wherein the lung tumor protein includes an amino acid sequence encoded by a polynucleotide molecule including a sequence selected from the group consisting of (a) nucleotide sequences recited in SEQ ID NO: 1-109, , 111, 113 115-151, 153, 154,157, 158, 160, 162-164, 167, 168 and 171, (b) the complements of said nucleotide sequences, and (c) variants of such sequences. As used herein, the term "polypeptide" encompasses amino acid chains of any length, including full length proteins, wherein the amino acid residues are linked by covalent peptide bonds. Thus, a polypeptide comprising a portion of one of the above lung tumor proteins may consist entirely of the portion, or the portion may be present within a larger polypeptide that contains additional sequences. The additional sequences may be derived from the native protein or may be heterologous, and such sequences may (but need not) be immunoreactive and/or antigenic. As detailed below, such polypeptides may be isolated from lung tumor tissue or prepared by synthetic or recombinant means.

As used herein, an "immunogenic portion" of a lung tumor protein is a portion that is capable of eliciting an immune response in a patient inflicted with lung cancer and as such binds to antibodies present within sera from a lung cancer patient. Such immunogenic portions generally comprise at least about 5 amino acid residues, more preferably at least about 10, and most preferably at least about 20 amino acid residues. Immunogenic portions of the proteins described herein may be identified in antibody binding assays. Such assays

may generally be performed using any of a variety of means known to those of ordinary skill in the art, as described, for example, in Harlow and Lane, *Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor, NY, 1988. For example, a polypeptide may be immobilized on a solid support (as described below) and contacted with patient sera to allow binding of antibodies within the sera to the immobilized polypeptide. Unbound sera may then be removed and bound antibodies detected using, for example, ^{125}I -labeled Protein A. Alternatively, a polypeptide may be used to generate monoclonal and polyclonal antibodies for use in detection of the polypeptide in blood or other fluids of lung cancer patients. Methods for preparing and identifying immunogenic portions of antigens of known sequence are well known in the art and include those summarized in Paul, *Fundamental Immunology*, 3rd ed., Raven Press, 1993, pp. 243-247.

The term "polynucleotide(s)," as used herein, means a single or double-stranded polymer of deoxyribonucleotide or ribonucleotide bases and includes DNA and corresponding RNA molecules, including HnRNA and mRNA molecules, both sense and anti-sense strands, and comprehends cDNA, genomic DNA and recombinant DNA, as well as wholly or partially synthesized polynucleotides. An HnRNA molecule contains introns and corresponds to a DNA molecule in a generally one-to-one manner. An mRNA molecule corresponds to an HnRNA and DNA molecule from which the introns have been excised. A polynucleotide may consist of an entire gene, or any portion thereof. Operable anti-sense polynucleotides may comprise a fragment of the corresponding polynucleotide, and the definition of "polynucleotide" therefore includes all such operable anti-sense fragments.

The compositions and methods of the present invention also encompass variants of the above polypeptides and polynucleotides. A polypeptide "variant," as used herein, is a polypeptide that differs from the recited polypeptide only in conservative substitutions and/or modifications, such that the therapeutic, antigenic and/or immunogenic properties of the polypeptide are retained. In a preferred embodiment, variant polypeptides differ from an identified sequence by substitution, deletion or addition of five amino acids or fewer. Such variants may generally be identified by modifying one of the above polypeptide sequences, and evaluating the antigenic properties of the modified polypeptide using, for example, the representative procedures described herein. Polypeptide variants preferably

exhibit at least about 70%, more preferably at least about 90% and most preferably at least about 95% identity (determined as describe below) to the identified polypeptides.

As used herein, a "conservative substitution" is one in which an amino acid is substituted for another amino acid that has similar properties, such that one skilled in the art of peptide chemistry would expect the secondary structure and hydropathic nature of the polypeptide to be substantially unchanged. In general, the following groups of amino acids represent conservative changes: (1) ala, pro, gly, glu, asp, gln, asn, ser, thr; (2) cys, ser, tyr, thr; (3) val, ile, leu, met, ala, phe; (4) lys, arg, his; and (5) phe, tyr, trp, his.

Variants may also, or alternatively, contain other modifications, including the deletion or addition of amino acids that have minimal influence on the antigenic properties, secondary structure and hydropathic nature of the polypeptide. For example, a polypeptide may be conjugated to a signal (or leader) sequence at the N-terminal end of the protein which co-translationally or post-translationally directs transfer of the protein. The polypeptide may also be conjugated to a linker or other sequence for ease of synthesis, purification or identification of the polypeptide (*e.g.*, poly-His), or to enhance binding of the polypeptide to a solid support. For example, a polypeptide may be conjugated to an immunoglobulin Fc region.

A nucleotide "variant" is a sequence that differs from the recited nucleotide sequence in having one or more nucleotide deletions, substitutions or additions. Such modifications may be readily introduced using standard mutagenesis techniques, such as oligonucleotide-directed site-specific mutagenesis as taught, for example, by Adelman et al. (*DNA*, 2:183, 1983). Nucleotide variants may be naturally occurring allelic variants, or non-naturally occurring variants. Variant nucleotide sequences preferably exhibit at least about 70%, more preferably at least about 80% and most preferably at least about 90% identity (determined as described below) to the recited sequence.

The antigens provided by the present invention include variants that are encoded by polynucleotide sequences which are substantially homologous to one or more of the polynucleotide sequences specifically recited herein. "Substantial homology," as used herein, refers to polynucleotide sequences that are capable of hybridizing under moderately stringent conditions. Suitable moderately stringent conditions include prewashing in a

solution of 5X SSC, 0.5% SDS, 1.0 mM EDTA (pH 8.0); hybridizing at 50°C-65°C, 5X SSC, overnight or, in the event of cross-species homology, at 45°C with 0.5X SSC; followed by washing twice at 65°C for 20 minutes with each of 2X, 0.5X and 0.2X SSC containing 0.1% SDS. Such hybridizing polynucleotide sequences are also within the scope of this invention, as are nucleotide sequences that, due to code degeneracy, encode an immunogenic polypeptide that is encoded by a hybridizing polynucleotide sequence.

Two nucleotide or polypeptide sequences are said to be "identical" if the sequence of nucleotides or amino acid residues in the two sequences is the same when aligned for maximum correspondence as described below. Comparisons between two sequences are typically performed by comparing the sequences over a comparison window to identify and compare local regions of sequence similarity. A "comparison window" as used herein, refers to a segment of at least about 20 contiguous positions, usually 30 to about 75, 40 to about 50, in which a sequence may be compared to a reference sequence of the same number of contiguous positions after the two sequences are optimally aligned.

Optimal alignment of sequences for comparison may be conducted using the Megalign program in the Lasergene suite of bioinformatics software (DNASTAR, Inc., Madison, WI), using default parameters. This program embodies several alignment schemes described in the following references: Dayhoff, M.O. (1978) A model of evolutionary change in proteins - Matrices for detecting distant relationships. In Dayhoff, M.O. (ed.) Atlas of Protein Sequence and Structure, National Biomedical Research Foundation, Washington DC Vol. 5, Suppl. 3, pp. 345-358; Hein J. (1990) Unified Approach to Alignment and Phylogenies pp. 626-645 *Methods in Enzymology* vol. 183, Academic Press, Inc., San Diego, CA; Higgins, D.G. and Sharp, P.M. (1989) Fast and sensitive multiple sequence alignments on a microcomputer *CABIOS* 5:151-153; Myers, E.W. and Muller W. (1988) Optimal alignments in linear space *CABIOS* 4:11-17; Robinson, E.D. (1971) *Comb. Theor* 11:105; Santou, N. Nes, M. (1987) The neighbor joining method. A new method for reconstructing phylogenetic trees. *Mol. Biol. Evol.* 4:406-425; Sneath, P.H.A. and Sokal, R.R. (1973) *Numerical Taxonomy - the Principles and Practice of Numerical Taxonomy*, Freeman Press, San Francisco, CA; Wilbur, W.J. and Lipman, D.J. (1983) Rapid similarity searches of nucleic acid and protein data banks *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 80:726-730.

Preferably, the "percentage of sequence identity" is determined by comparing two optimally aligned sequences over a window of comparison of at least 20 positions, wherein the portion of the polynucleotide sequence in the comparison window may comprise additions or deletions (i.e. gaps) of 20 percent or less, usually 5 to 15 percent, or 10 to 12 percent, as compared to the reference sequences (which does not comprise additions or deletions) for optimal alignment of the two sequences. The percentage is calculated by determining the number of positions at which the identical nucleic acid bases or amino acid residue occurs in both sequences to yield the number of matched positions, dividing the number of matched positions by the total number of positions in the reference sequence (i.e. the window size) and multiplying the results by 100 to yield the percentage of sequence identity.

Also included in the scope of the present invention are alleles of the genes encoding the nucleotide sequences recited in herein. As used herein, an "allele" or "allelic sequence" is an alternative form of the gene which may result from at least one mutation in the nucleic acid sequence. Alleles may result in altered mRNAs or polypeptides whose structure or function may or may not be altered. Any given gene may have none, one, or many allelic forms. Common mutational changes which give rise to alleles are generally ascribed to natural deletions, additions, or substitutions of nucleotides. Each of these types of changes may occur alone or in combination with the others, one or more times in a given sequence.

For lung tumor polypeptides with immunoreactive properties, variants may, alternatively, be identified by modifying the amino acid sequence of one of the above polypeptides, and evaluating the immunoreactivity of the modified polypeptide. For lung tumor polypeptides useful for the generation of diagnostic binding agents, a variant may be identified by evaluating a modified polypeptide for the ability to generate antibodies that detect the presence or absence of lung cancer. Such modified sequences may be prepared and tested using, for example, the representative procedures described herein.

The lung tumor polypeptides of the present invention, and polynucleotide molecules encoding such polypeptides, may be isolated from lung tumor tissue using any of a variety of methods well known in the art. Polynucleotide sequences corresponding to a gene

(or a portion thereof) encoding one of the inventive lung tumor proteins may be isolated from a lung tumor cDNA library using a subtraction technique as described in detail below. Examples of such polynucleotide sequences are provided in SEQ ID NO: 1-109, 111, 113-115, 151, 153, 154, 157, 158, 160, 162-164, 167, 168 and 171. Partial polynucleotide sequences thus obtained may be used to design oligonucleotide primers for the amplification of full-length polynucleotide sequences from a human genomic DNA library or from a lung tumor cDNA library in a polymerase chain reaction (PCR), using techniques well known in the art (see, for example, Mullis et al., *Cold Spring Harbor Symp. Quant. Biol.* 51:263, 1987; Erlich et al., *PCR Technology*, Stockton Press, NY, 1989). For this approach, sequence-specific primers may be designed based on the nucleotide sequences provided herein and may be purchased or synthesized.

An amplified portion may be used to isolate a full length gene from a suitable library (e.g., a lung tumor cDNA library) using well known techniques. Within such techniques, a library (cDNA or genomic) is screened using one or more polynucleotide probes or primers suitable for amplification. Preferably, a library is size-selected to include larger molecules. Random primed libraries may also be preferred for identifying 5' and upstream regions of genes. Genomic libraries are preferred for obtaining introns and extending 5' sequences.

For hybridization techniques, a partial sequence may be labeled (e.g., by nick-translation or end-labeling with ^{32}P) using well known techniques. A bacterial or bacteriophage library is then screened by hybridizing filters containing denatured bacterial colonies (or lawns containing phage plaques) with the labeled probe (see Sambrook et al., *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratories, Cold Spring Harbor, NY, 1989). Hybridizing colonies or plaques are selected and expanded, and the DNA is isolated for further analysis. cDNA clones may be analyzed to determine the amount of additional sequence by, for example, PCR using a primer from the partial sequence and a primer from the vector. Restriction maps and partial sequences may be generated to identify one or more overlapping clones. The complete sequence may then be determined using standard techniques, which may involve generating a series of deletion clones. The resulting overlapping sequences are then assembled into a single contiguous sequence. A full length

cDNA molecule can be generated by ligating suitable fragments, using well known techniques.

Alternatively, there are numerous amplification techniques for obtaining a full length coding sequence from a partial cDNA sequence. Within such techniques, amplification is generally performed via PCR. Any of a variety of commercially available kits may be used to perform the amplification step. Primers may be designed using techniques well known in the art (*see*, for example, Mullis et al., *Cold Spring Harbor Symp. Quant. Biol.* 51:263, 1987; Erlich ed., *PCR Technology*, Stockton Press, NY, 1989), and software well known in the art may also be employed. Primers are preferably 22-30 nucleotides in length, have a GC content of at least 50% and anneal to the target sequence at temperatures of about 68°C to 72°C. The amplified region may be sequenced as described above, and overlapping sequences assembled into a contiguous sequence.

One such amplification technique is inverse PCR (*see* Triglia et al., *Nucl. Acids Res.* 16:8186, 1988), which uses restriction enzymes to generate a fragment in the known region of the gene. The fragment is then circularized by intramolecular ligation and used as a template for PCR with divergent primers derived from the known region. Within an alternative approach, sequences adjacent to a partial sequence may be retrieved by amplification with a primer to a linker sequence and a primer specific to a known region. The amplified sequences are typically subjected to a second round of amplification with the same linker primer and a second primer specific to the known region. A variation on this procedure, which employs two primers that initiate extension in opposite directions from the known sequence, is described in WO 96/38591. Additional techniques include capture PCR (Lagerstrom et al., *PCR Methods Applic.* 1:111-19, 1991) and walking PCR (Parker et al., *Nucl. Acids. Res.* 19:3055-60, 1991). Transcription-Mediated Amplification, or TMA is another method that may be utilized for the amplification of DNA, rRNA, or mRNA, as described in Patent No. PCT/US91/03184. This autocatalytic and isothermic non-PCR based method utilizes two primers and two enzymes: RNA polymerase and reverse transcriptase. One primer contains a promoter sequence for RNA polymerase. In the first amplification, the promoter-primer hybridizes to the target rRNA at a defined site. Reverse transcriptase creates a DNA copy of the target rRNA by extension from the 3' end of the promoter-primer. The

RNA in the resulting complex is degraded and a second primer binds to the DNA copy. A new strand of DNA is synthesized from the end of the primer by reverse transcriptase creating double stranded DNA. RNA polymerase recognizes the promoter sequence in the DNA template and initiates transcription. Each of the newly synthesized RNA amplicons re-enters the TMA process and serves as a template for a new round of replication leading to the exponential expansion of the RNA amplicon. Other methods employing amplification may also be employed to obtain a full length cDNA sequence.

In certain instances, it is possible to obtain a full length cDNA sequence by analysis of sequences provided in an expressed sequence tag (EST) database, such as that available from GenBank. Searches for overlapping ESTs may generally be performed using well known programs (e.g., NCBI BLAST searches), and such ESTs may be used to generate a contiguous full length sequence.

Once a polynucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide is obtained, the polypeptide may be produced recombinantly by inserting the polynucleotide sequence into an expression vector and expressing the polypeptide in an appropriate host. Any of a variety of expression vectors known to those of ordinary skill in the art may be employed to express recombinant polypeptides of this invention. Expression may be achieved in any appropriate host cell that has been transformed or transfected with an expression vector containing a polynucleotide molecule that encodes the recombinant polypeptide. Suitable host cells include prokaryotes, yeast, insect and higher eukaryotic cells. Preferably, the host cells employed are *E. coli*, yeast or a mammalian cell line, such as COS or CHO cells. The polynucleotide sequences expressed in this manner may encode naturally occurring polypeptides, portions of naturally occurring polypeptides, or other variants thereof. Supernatants from suitable host/vector systems which secrete the recombinant polypeptide may first be concentrated using a commercially available filter. The concentrate may then be applied to a suitable purification matrix, such as an affinity matrix or ion exchange resin. Finally, one or more reverse phase HPLC steps can be employed to further purify the recombinant polypeptide.

The lung tumor polypeptides disclosed herein may also be generated by synthetic means. In particular, synthetic polypeptides having fewer than about 100 amino

acids, and generally fewer than about 50 amino acids, may be generated using techniques well known to those of ordinary skill in the art. For example, such polypeptides may be synthesized using any of the commercially available solid-phase techniques, such as the Merrifield solid-phase synthesis method, where amino acids are sequentially added to a growing amino acid chain (see, for example, Merrifield, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 85:2149-2146, 1963). Equipment for automated synthesis of polypeptides is commercially available from suppliers such as Perkin Elmer/Applied BioSystems Division (Foster City, CA), and may be operated according to the manufacturer's instructions.

In addition, lung tumor antigens may be identified by T cell expression cloning. One source of tumor specific T cells is from surgically excised tumors from human patients. In one method for isolating and characterizing tumor specific T cells, the excised tumor is minced and enzymatically digested for several hours to release tumor cells and infiltrating lymphocytes (tumor infiltrating T cells, or TILs). The cells are washed in HBSS buffer and passed over a Ficoll (100%/75%/HBSS) discontinuous gradient to separate tumor cells and lymphocytes from non-viable cells. Two bands are harvested from the interfaces; the upper band at the 75%/HBSS interface contains predominantly tumor cells, while the lower band at the 100%/75%/HBSS interface contains a majority of lymphocytes. The TILs are expanded in culture by techniques well known in the art, but preferably in culture media supplemented with 10 ng/ml IL-7 and 100 U/ml IL-2, or alternatively, cultured and expanded in tissue culture plates that have been pre-adsorbed with anti-CD3 monoclonal antibody (OKT3). The resulting TIL cultures are analyzed by FACS to confirm that the vast majority are CD8+ T cells (>90% of gated population).

In addition, the tumor cells are also expanded in culture using standard techniques well known in the art to establish a tumor cell line, which is later confirmed to be lung carcinoma cells by immunohistochemical analysis. The tumor cell line is transduced with a retroviral vector to express human CD80. The tumor cell line is further characterized by FACS analysis to confirm the strong expression levels of CD80, class I and II MHC molecules.

The specificity of the TIL lines to lung tumor is confirmed by INF- γ and/or TNF- α cytokine release assays. For example, TIL cells from day 21 cultures are co-cultured

The CTL lines or clones described above may be employed to identify tumor specific antigens. For example, autologous fibroblasts or LCL from a patient may be transfected or transduced with polynucleotide fragments derived from a lung tumor cDNA library to generate target cells expressing tumor polypeptides. The target cells expressing tumor polypeptides in the context of MHC will be recognized by the CTL line or clone resulting in T-cell activation, which can be monitored by cytokine detection assays. The tumor gene being expressed by the target cell and recognized by the tumor-specific CTL is then isolated by techniques described above. In general, regardless of the method of preparation, the polypeptides disclosed herein are prepared in an isolated, substantially pure form (i.e., the polypeptides are homogeneous as determined by amino acid composition and primary sequence analysis). Preferably, the polypeptides are at least about 90% pure, more preferably at least about 95% pure and most preferably at least about 99% pure. In certain preferred embodiments, described in more detail below, the substantially pure polypeptides

studies well known in the art. restriction element recognized by the TIL clones may be determined by antibody blocking tumor specificity by ^{51}Cr microcytotoxicity and IFN- γ bioassays. Additionally, the MHC PBL feeder cells in the presence of 50 U/ml IL-2. These clones may be further analyzed for and stimulated with CD-80-transduced autologous tumor cells, EBV transformed LCL, and techniques. In particular, TIL cells are seeded at 0.5 cells/well in a 96-well U bottom plate Clones from the expanded TIL lines can be generated by standard limiting dilution irradiated EBV transformed LCLs and PBL feeder cells in the presence of 20 U/ml IL-2. numbers for T cell expression cloning by using soluble anti-CD3 antibody in culture with methods well known in the art. For example, the TIL lines may be expanded to suitable The characterized tumor-specific TIL lines can be expanded and cloned by

tumor antigen presented by the autologous MHC molecules. control cells indicates whether the TIL lines are tumor specific and potentially recognizing cytokines. The expression of these specific cytokines in the presence of tumor or negative lines Daudi and K562 and the culture supernatant monitored by ELISA for the presence of with either autologous or allogeneic tumor cells, EBV-immortalized LCL, or control cell

are incorporated into pharmaceutical compositions or vaccines for use in one or more of the methods disclosed herein.

In a related aspect, the present invention provides fusion proteins comprising a first and a second inventive polypeptide or, alternatively, a polypeptide of the present invention and a known lung tumor antigen, together with variants of such fusion proteins. The fusion proteins of the present invention may (but need not) include a linker peptide between the first and second polypeptides.

A polynucleotide sequence encoding a fusion protein of the present invention is constructed using known recombinant DNA techniques to assemble separate polynucleotide sequences encoding the first and second polypeptides into an appropriate expression vector. The 3' end of a DNA sequence encoding the first polypeptide is ligated, with or without a peptide linker, to the 5' end of a DNA sequence encoding the second polypeptide so that the reading frames of the sequences are in phase to permit mRNA translation of the two DNA sequences into a single fusion protein that retains the biological activity of both the first and the second polypeptides.

A peptide linker sequence may be employed to separate the first and the second polypeptides by a distance sufficient to ensure that each polypeptide folds into its secondary and tertiary structures. Such a peptide linker sequence is incorporated into the fusion protein using standard techniques well known in the art. Suitable peptide linker sequences may be chosen based on the following factors: (1) their ability to adopt a flexible extended conformation; (2) their inability to adopt a secondary structure that could interact with functional epitopes on the first and second polypeptides; and (3) the lack of hydrophobic or charged residues that might react with the polypeptide functional epitopes. Preferred peptide linker sequences contain Gly, Asn and Ser residues. Other near neutral amino acids, such as Thr and Ala may also be used in the linker sequence. Amino acid sequences which may be usefully employed as linkers include those disclosed in Maratea et al., *Gene* 40:39-46, 1985; Murphy et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 83:8258-8262, 1986; U.S. Patent No. 4,935,233 and U.S. Patent No. 4,751,180. The linker sequence may be from 1 to about 50 amino acids in length. Peptide sequences are not required when the first and second

polypeptides have non-essential N-terminal amino acid regions that can be used to separate the functional domains and prevent steric interference.

The ligated polynucleotide sequences are operably linked to suitable transcriptional or translational regulatory elements. The regulatory elements responsible for expression of polynucleotide are located only 5' to the DNA sequence encoding the first polypeptides. Similarly, stop codons require to end translation and transcription termination signals are only present 3' to the DNA sequence encoding the second polypeptide.

Fusion proteins are also provided that comprise a polypeptide of the present invention together with an unrelated immunogenic protein. Preferably the immunogenic protein is capable of eliciting a recall response. Examples of such proteins include tetanus, tuberculosis and hepatitis proteins (see, for example, Stoute et al. *New Engl. J. Med.*, 336:86-91 (1997)).

Polypeptides of the present invention that comprise an immunogenic portion of a lung tumor protein may generally be used for therapy of lung cancer, wherein the polypeptide stimulates the patient's own immune response to lung tumor cells. The present invention thus provides methods for using one or more of the compounds described herein (which may be polypeptides, polynucleotide molecules or fusion proteins) for immunotherapy of lung cancer in a patient. As used herein, a "patient" refers to any warm-blooded animal, preferably a human. A patient may be afflicted with disease, or may be free of detectable disease. Accordingly, the compounds disclosed herein may be used to treat lung cancer or to inhibit the development of lung cancer. The compounds are preferably administered either prior to or following surgical removal of primary tumors and/or treatment by administration of radiotherapy and conventional chemotherapeutic drugs.

In these aspects, the inventive polypeptide is generally present within a pharmaceutical composition or a vaccine. Pharmaceutical compositions may comprise one or more polypeptides, each of which may contain one or more of the above sequences (or variants thereof), and a physiologically acceptable carrier. The vaccines may comprise one or more such polypeptides and a non-specific immune-response enhancer, wherein the non-specific immune response enhancer is capable of eliciting or enhancing an immune response to an exogenous antigen. Examples of non-specific-immune response enhancers include

adjuvants, biodegradable microspheres (*e.g.*, polylactic galactide) and liposomes (into which the polypeptide is incorporated). Pharmaceutical compositions and vaccines may also contain other epitopes of lung tumor antigens, either incorporated into a fusion protein as described above (*i.e.*, a single polypeptide that contains multiple epitopes) or present within a separate polypeptide.

Alternatively, a pharmaceutical composition or vaccine may contain polynucleotide encoding one or more of the above polypeptides and/or fusion proteins, such that the polypeptide is generated *in situ*. In such pharmaceutical compositions and vaccines, the polynucleotide may be present within any of a variety of delivery systems known to those of ordinary skill in the art, including nucleic acid expression systems, bacteria and viral expression systems. Appropriate nucleic acid expression systems contain the necessary polynucleotide sequences for expression in the patient (such as a suitable promoter). Bacterial delivery systems involve the administration of a bacterium (such as *Bacillus-Calmette-Guerrin*) that expresses an epitope of a lung cell antigen on its cell surface. In a preferred embodiment, the polynucleotides may be introduced using a viral expression system (*e.g.*, vaccinia or other pox virus, retrovirus, or adenovirus), which may involve the use of a non-pathogenic (defective), replication competent virus. Suitable systems are disclosed, for example, in Fisher-Hoch et al., *PNAS* 86:317-321, 1989; Flexner et al., *Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci.* 569:86-103, 1989; Flexner et al., *Vaccine* 8:17-21, 1990; U.S. Patent Nos. 4,603,112, 4,769,330, and 5,017,487; WO 89/01973; U.S. Patent No. 4,777,127; GB 2,200,651; EP 0,345,242; WO 91/02805; Berkner, *Biotechniques* 6:616-627, 1988; Rosenfeld et al., *Science* 252:431-434, 1991; Kolls et al., *PNAS* 91:215-219, 1994; Kass-Eisler et al., *PNAS* 90:11498-11502, 1993; Guzman et al., *Circulation* 88:2838-2848, 1993; and Guzman et al., *Cir. Res.* 73:1202-1207, 1993. Techniques for incorporating polynucleotide into such expression systems are well known to those of ordinary skill in the art. The polynucleotides may also be "naked," as described, for example, in published PCT application WO 90/11092, and Ulmer et al., *Science* 259:1745-1749, 1993, reviewed by Cohen, *Science* 259:1691-1692, 1993. The uptake of naked polynucleotides may be increased by coating the polynucleotides onto biodegradable beads, which are efficiently transported into the cells.

Routes and frequency of administration, as well as dosage, will vary from

individual to individual and may parallel those currently being used in immunotherapy of other diseases. In general, the pharmaceutical compositions and vaccines may be administered by injection (e.g., intracutaneous, intramuscular, intravenous or subcutaneous), intranasally (e.g., by aspiration) or orally. Between 1 and 10 doses may be administered over a 3-24 week period. Preferably, 4 doses are administered, at an interval of 3 months, and booster administrations may be given periodically thereafter. Alternate protocols may be appropriate for individual patients. A suitable dose is an amount of polypeptide or polynucleotide that is effective to raise an immune response (cellular and/or humoral) against lung tumor cells in a treated patient. A suitable immune response is at least 10-50% above the basal (i.e., untreated) level. In general, the amount of polypeptide present in a dose (or produced *in situ* by the polynucleotide molecule(s) in a dose) ranges from about 1 pg to about 100 mg per kg of host, typically from about 10 pg to about 1 mg, and preferably from about 100 pg to about 1 µg. Suitable dose sizes will vary with the size of the patient, but will typically range from about 0.01 mL to about 5 mL.

While any suitable carrier known to those of ordinary skill in the art may be employed in the pharmaceutical compositions of this invention, the type of carrier will vary depending on the mode of administration. For parenteral administration, such as subcutaneous injection, the carrier preferably comprises water, saline, alcohol, a lipid, a wax and/or a buffer. For oral administration, any of the above carriers or a solid carrier, such as mannitol, lactose, starch, magnesium stearate, sodium saccharine, talcum, cellulose, glucose, sucrose, and/or magnesium carbonate, may be employed. Biodegradable microspheres (e.g., polylactic glycolide) may also be employed as carriers for the pharmaceutical compositions of this invention. Suitable biodegradable microspheres are disclosed, for example, in U.S. Patent Nos. 4,897,268 and 5,075,109.

Any of a variety of immune-response enhancers may be employed in the vaccines of this invention. For example, an adjuvant may be included. Most adjuvants contain a substance designed to protect the antigen from rapid catabolism, such as aluminum hydroxide or mineral oil, and a nonspecific stimulator of immune response, such as lipid A, *Bordetella pertussis* or *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. Such adjuvants are commercially

available as, for example, Freund's Incomplete Adjuvant and Complete Adjuvant (Difco Laboratories, Detroit, MI) and Merck Adjuvant 65 (Merck and Company, Inc., Rahway, NJ). Polypeptides and polynucleotides disclosed herein may also be employed in adoptive immunotherapy for the treatment of cancer. Adoptive immunotherapy may be broadly classified into either active or passive immunotherapy. In active immunotherapy, treatment relies on the *in vivo* stimulation of the endogenous host immune system to react against tumors with the administration of immune response-modifying agents (for example, tumor vaccines, bacterial adjuvants, and/or cytokines).

In passive immunotherapy, treatment involves the delivery of biologic reagents with established tumor-immune reactivity (such as effector cells or antibodies) that can directly or indirectly mediate antitumor effects and does not necessarily depend on an intact host immune system. Examples of effector cells include T lymphocytes (for example, CD8⁺ cytotoxic T-lymphocyte, CD4⁺ T-helper, gamma/delta T lymphocytes, tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes), killer cells (such as Natural Killer cells, lymphokine-activated killer cells), B cells, or antigen presenting cells (such as dendritic cells and macrophages) expressing the disclosed antigens. The polypeptides disclosed herein may also be used to generate antibodies or anti-idiotypic antibodies (as in U.S. Patent No. 4,918,164), for passive immunotherapy.

The predominant method of procuring adequate numbers of T-cells for adoptive immunotherapy is to grow immune T-cells *in vitro*. Culture conditions for expanding single antigen-specific T-cells to several billion in number with retention of antigen recognition *in vivo* are well known in the art. These *in vitro* culture conditions typically utilize intermittent stimulation with antigen, often in the presence of cytokines, such as IL-2, and non-dividing feeder cells. As noted above, the immunoreactive polypeptides described herein may be used to rapidly expand antigen-specific T cell cultures in order to generate sufficient number of cells for immunotherapy. In particular, antigen-presenting cells, such as dendritic, macrophage, monocyte, fibroblast, or B-cells, may be pulsed with immunoreactive polypeptides, or polynucleotide sequence(s) may be introduced into antigen presenting cells, using a variety of standard techniques well known in the art. For example, antigen presenting cells may be transfected or transduced with a polynucleotide sequence,

wherein said sequence contains a promoter region appropriate for increasing expression, and can be expressed as part of a recombinant virus or other expression system. Several viral vectors may be used to transduce an antigen presenting cell, including pox virus, vaccinia virus, and adenovirus; also, antigen presenting cells may be transfected with polynucleotide sequences disclosed herein by a variety of means, including gene-gun technology, lipid-mediated delivery, electroporation, osmotic shock, and particulate delivery mechanisms, resulting in efficient and acceptable expression levels as determined by one of ordinary skill in the art. For cultured T-cells to be effective in therapy, the cultured T-cells must be able to grow and distribute widely and to survive long term *in vivo*. Studies have demonstrated that cultured T-cells can be induced to grow *in vivo* and to survive long term in substantial numbers by repeated stimulation with antigen supplemented with IL-2 (see, for example, Cheever, M., *et al*, "Therapy With Cultured T Cells: Principles Revisited," *Immunological Reviews*, 157:177, 1997).

The polypeptides disclosed herein may also be employed to generate and/or isolate tumor-reactive T-cells, which can then be administered to the patient. In one technique, antigen-specific T-cell lines may be generated by *in vivo* immunization with short peptides corresponding to immunogenic portions of the disclosed polypeptides. The resulting antigen specific CD8+ CTL clones may be isolated from the patient, expanded using standard tissue culture techniques, and returned to the patient.

Alternatively, peptides corresponding to immunogenic portions of the polypeptides may be employed to generate tumor reactive T cell subsets by selective *in vitro* stimulation and expansion of autologous T cells to provide antigen-specific T cells which may be subsequently transferred to the patient as described, for example, by Chang *et al*, (*Crit. Rev. Oncol. Hematol.*, 22(3), 213, 1996). Cells of the immune system, such as T cells, may be isolated from the peripheral blood of a patient, using a commercially available cell separation system, such as CellPro Incorporated's (Bothell, WA) CEPRAATE™ system (see U.S. Patent No. 5,240,856; U.S. Patent No. 5,215,926; WO 89/06280; WO 91/16116 and WO 92/07243). The separated cells are stimulated with one or more of the immunoreactive polypeptides contained within a delivery vehicle, such as a microsphere, to provide antigen-specific T cells. The population of tumor antigen-specific T cells is then expanded using

standard techniques and the cells are administered back to the patient.

In other embodiments, T-cell and/or antibody receptors specific for the polypeptides disclosed herein can be cloned, expanded, and transferred into other vectors or effector cells for use in adoptive immunotherapy. In particular, T cells may be transfected with the appropriate genes to express the variable domains from tumor specific monoclonal antibodies as the extracellular recognition elements and joined to the T cell receptor signaling chains, resulting in T cell activation, specific lysis, and cytokine release. This enables the T cell to redirect its specificity in an MHC-independent manner. See for example, Eshhar, Z., *Cancer Immunol Immunother*, 45(3-4):131-6, 1997 and Hwu, P., et al, *Cancer Res*, 55(15):3369-73, 1995. Another embodiment may include the transfection of tumor antigen specific alpha and beta T cell receptor chains into alternate T cells, as in Cole, DJ, et al, *Cancer Res*, 55(4):748-52, 1995.

In a further embodiment, syngeneic or autologous dendritic cells may be pulsed with peptides corresponding to at least an immunogenic portion of a polypeptide disclosed herein. The resulting antigen-specific dendritic cells may either be transferred into a patient, or employed to stimulate T cells to provide antigen-specific T cells which may, in turn, be administered to a patient. The use of peptide-pulsed dendritic cells to generate antigen-specific T cells and the subsequent use of such antigen-specific T cells to eradicate tumors in a murine model has been demonstrated by Cheever et al, *Immunological Reviews*, 157:177, 1997).

Furthermore, vectors expressing the disclosed polynucleotides may be introduced into stem cells taken from the patient and clonally propagated *in vitro* for autologous transplant back into the same patient.

Additionally, vectors expressing the disclosed polynucleotides may be introduced into stem cells taken from the patient and clonally propagated *in vitro* for autologous transplant back into the same patient. Polypeptides and fusion proteins of the present invention may also, or alternatively, be used to generate binding agents, such as antibodies or fragments thereof, that are capable of detecting metastatic human lung tumors. Binding agents of the present invention may generally be prepared using methods known to those of ordinary skill in the art, including the representative procedures described herein.

Binding agents are capable of differentiating between patients with and without lung cancer, using the representative assays described herein. In other words, antibodies or other binding agents raised against a lung tumor protein, or a suitable portion thereof, will generate a signal indicating the presence of primary or metastatic lung cancer in at least about 20% of patients afflicted with the disease, and will generate a negative signal indicating the absence of the disease in at least about 90% of individuals without primary or metastatic lung cancer. Suitable portions of such lung tumor proteins are portions that are able to generate a binding agent that indicates the presence of primary or metastatic lung cancer in substantially all (i.e., at least about 80%, and preferably at least about 90%) of the patients for which lung cancer would be indicated using the full length protein, and that indicate the absence of lung cancer in substantially all of those samples that would be negative when tested with full length protein. The representative assays described below, such as the two-antibody sandwich assay, may generally be employed for evaluating the ability of a binding agent to detect metastatic human lung tumors.

The ability of a polypeptide prepared as described herein to generate antibodies capable of detecting primary or metastatic human lung tumors may generally be evaluated by raising one or more antibodies against the polypeptide (using, for example, a representative method described herein) and determining the ability of such antibodies to detect such tumors in patients. This determination may be made by assaying biological samples from patients with and without primary or metastatic lung cancer for the presence of a polypeptide that binds to the generated antibodies. Such test assays may be performed, for example, using a representative procedure described below. Polypeptides that generate antibodies capable of detecting at least 20% of primary or metastatic lung tumors by such procedures are considered to be useful in assays for detecting primary or metastatic human lung tumors. Polypeptide specific antibodies may be used alone or in combination to improve sensitivity.

Polypeptides capable of detecting primary or metastatic human lung tumors may be used as markers for diagnosing lung cancer or for monitoring disease progression in patients. In one embodiment, lung cancer in a patient may be diagnosed by evaluating a biological sample obtained from the patient for the level of one or more of the above

polypeptides, relative to a predetermined cut-off value. As used herein, suitable "biological samples" include blood, sera, urine and/or lung secretions.

The level of one or more of the above polypeptides may be evaluated using any binding agent specific for the polypeptide(s). A "binding agent," in the context of this invention, is any agent (such as a compound or a cell) that binds to a polypeptide as described above. As used herein, "binding" refers to a noncovalent association between two separate molecules (each of which may be free (*i.e.*, in solution) or present on the surface of a cell or a solid support), such that a "complex" is formed. Such a complex may be free or immobilized (either covalently or noncovalently) on a support material. The ability to bind may generally be evaluated by determining a binding constant for the formation of the complex. The binding constant is the value obtained when the concentration of the complex is divided by the product of the component concentrations. In general, two compounds are said to "bind" in the context of the present invention when the binding constant for complex formation exceeds about 10^3 L/mol. The binding constant may be determined using methods well known to those of ordinary skill in the art.

Any agent that satisfies the above requirements may be a binding agent. For example, a binding agent may be a ribosome with or without a peptide component, an RNA molecule or a peptide. In a preferred embodiment, the binding partner is an antibody, or a fragment thereof. Such antibodies may be polyclonal, or monoclonal. In addition, the antibodies may be single chain, chimeric, CDR-grafted or humanized. Antibodies may be prepared by the methods described herein and by other methods well known to those of skill in the art.

There are a variety of assay formats known to those of ordinary skill in the art for using a binding partner to detect polypeptide markers in a sample. *See, e.g.*, Harlow and Lane, *Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, 1988. In a preferred embodiment, the assay involves the use of binding partner immobilized on a solid support to bind to and remove the polypeptide from the remainder of the sample. The bound polypeptide may then be detected using a second binding partner that contains a reporter group. Suitable second binding partners include antibodies that bind to the binding partner/polypeptide complex. Alternatively, a competitive assay may be utilized, in which a

polypeptide is labeled with a reporter group and allowed to bind to the immobilized binding partner after incubation of the binding partner with the sample. The extent to which components of the sample inhibit the binding of the labeled polypeptide to the binding partner is indicative of the reactivity of the sample with the immobilized binding partner.

The solid support may be any material known to those of ordinary skill in the art to which the antigen may be attached. For example, the solid support may be a test well in a microtiter plate or a nitrocellulose or other suitable membrane. Alternatively, the support may be a bead or disc, such as glass, fiberglass, latex or a plastic material such as polystyrene or polyvinylchloride. The support may also be a magnetic particle or a fiber optic sensor, such as those disclosed, for example, in U.S. Patent No. 5,359,681. The binding agent may be immobilized on the solid support using a variety of techniques known to those of skill in the art, which are amply described in the patent and scientific literature. In the context of the present invention, the term "immobilization" refers to both noncovalent association, such as adsorption, and covalent attachment (which may be a direct linkage between the antigen and functional groups on the support or may be a linkage by way of a cross-linking agent). Immobilization by adsorption to a well in a microtiter plate or to a membrane is preferred. In such cases, adsorption may be achieved by contacting the binding agent, in a suitable buffer, with the solid support for a suitable amount of time. The contact time varies with temperature, but is typically between about 1 hour and about 1 day. In general, contacting a well of a plastic microtiter plate (such as polystyrene or polyvinylchloride) with an amount of binding agent ranging from about 10 ng to about 10 µg, and preferably about 100 ng to about 1 µg, is sufficient to immobilize an adequate amount of binding agent.

Covalent attachment of binding agent to a solid support may generally be achieved by first reacting the support with a bifunctional reagent that will react with both the support and a functional group, such as a hydroxyl or amino group, on the binding agent. For example, the binding agent may be covalently attached to supports having an appropriate polymer coating using benzotriazine or by condensation of an aldehyde group on the support with an amine and an active hydrogen on the binding partner (see, e.g., Pierce Immunotechnology Catalog and Handbook, 1991, at A12-A13).

In certain embodiments, the assay is a two-antibody sandwich assay. This assay may be performed by first contacting an antibody that has been immobilized on a solid support, commonly the well of a microtiter plate, with the sample, such that polypeptides within the sample are allowed to bind to the immobilized antibody. Unbound sample is then removed from the immobilized polypeptide-antibody complexes and a second antibody (containing a reporter group) capable of binding to a different site on the polypeptide is added. The amount of second antibody that remains bound to the solid support is then determined using a method appropriate for the specific reporter group.

More specifically, once the antibody is immobilized on the support as described above, the remaining protein binding sites on the support are typically blocked. Any suitable blocking agent known to those of ordinary skill in the art, such as bovine serum albumin or Tween 20™ (Sigma Chemical Co., St. Louis, MO). The immobilized antibody is then incubated with the sample, and polypeptide is allowed to bind to the antibody. The sample may be diluted with a suitable diluent, such as phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) prior to incubation. In general, an appropriate contact time (*i.e.*, incubation time) is that period of time that is sufficient to detect the presence of polypeptide within a sample obtained from an individual with lung cancer. Preferably, the contact time is sufficient to achieve a level of binding that is at least about 95% of that achieved at equilibrium between bound and unbound polypeptide. Those of ordinary skill in the art will recognize that the time necessary to achieve equilibrium may be readily determined by assaying the level of binding that occurs over a period of time. At room temperature, an incubation time of about 30 minutes is generally sufficient.

Unbound sample may then be removed by washing the solid support with an appropriate buffer, such as PBS containing 0.1% Tween 20™. The second antibody, which contains a reporter group, may then be added to the solid support. Preferred reporter groups include enzymes (such as horseradish peroxidase), substrates, cofactors, inhibitors, dyes, radionuclides, luminescent groups, fluorescent groups and biotin. The conjugation of antibody to reporter group may be achieved using standard methods known to those of ordinary skill in the art.

The second antibody is then incubated with the immobilized antibody-polypeptide complex for an amount of time sufficient to detect the bound polypeptide. An appropriate amount of time may generally be determined by assaying the level of binding that occurs over a period of time. Unbound second antibody is then removed and bound second antibody is detected using the reporter group. The method employed for detecting the reporter group depends upon the nature of the reporter group. For radioactive groups, scintillation counting or autoradiographic methods are generally appropriate. Spectroscopic methods may be used to detect dyes, luminescent groups and fluorescent groups. Biotin may be detected using avidin, coupled to a different reporter group (commonly a radioactive or fluorescent group or an enzyme). Enzyme reporter groups may generally be detected by the addition of substrate (generally for a specific period of time), followed by spectroscopic other analysis of the reaction products.

To determine the presence or absence of lung cancer, the signal detected from the reporter group that remains bound to the solid support is generally compared to a signal that corresponds to a predetermined cut-off value. In one preferred embodiment, the cut-off value is the average mean signal obtained when the immobilized antibody is incubated with samples from patients without lung cancer. In general, a sample generating a signal that is three standard deviations above the predetermined cut-off value is considered positive for lung cancer. In an alternate preferred embodiment, the cut-off value is determined using a Receiver Operator Curve, according to the method of Sackett et al., *Clinical Epidemiology: A Basic Science for Clinical Medicine*, Little Brown and Co., 1985, p. 106-7. Briefly, in this embodiment, the cut-off value may be determined from a plot of pairs of true positive rates (i.e., sensitivity) and false positive rates (100%-specificity) that correspond to each possible cut-off value for the diagnostic test result. The cut-off value on the plot that is the closest to the upper left-hand corner (i.e., the value that encloses the largest area) is the most accurate cut-off value, and a sample generating a signal that is higher than the cut-off value determined by this method may be considered positive. Alternatively, the cut-off value may be shifted to the left along the plot, to minimize the false positive rate, or to the right, to minimize the false negative rate. In general, a sample generating a signal that is higher than the cut-off value determined by this method is considered positive for lung cancer.

In a related embodiment, the assay is performed in a flow-through or strip test format, wherein the antibody is immobilized on a membrane, such as nitrocellulose. In the flow-through test, polypeptides within the sample bind to the immobilized antibody as the sample passes through the membrane. A second, labeled antibody then binds to the antibody-polypeptide complex as a solution containing the second antibody flows through the membrane. The detection of bound second antibody may then be performed as described above. In the strip test format, one end of the membrane to which antibody is bound is immersed in a solution containing the sample. The sample migrates along the membrane through a region containing second antibody and to the area of immobilized antibody. Concentration of second antibody at the area of immobilized antibody indicates the presence of lung cancer. Typically, the concentration of second antibody at that site generates a pattern, such as a line, that can be read visually. The absence of such a pattern indicates a negative result. In general, the amount of antibody immobilized on the membrane is selected to generate a visually discernible pattern when the biological sample contains a level of polypeptide that would be sufficient to generate a positive signal in the two-antibody sandwich assay, in the format discussed above. Preferably, the amount of antibody immobilized on the membrane ranges from about 25 ng to about 1 μ g, and more preferably from about 50 ng to about 500 ng. Such tests can typically be performed with a very small amount of biological sample.

Of course, numerous other assay protocols exist that are suitable for use with the antigens or antibodies of the present invention. The above descriptions are intended to be exemplary only.

In another embodiment, the above polypeptides may be used as markers for the progression of lung cancer. In this embodiment, assays as described above for the diagnosis of lung cancer may be performed over time, and the change in the level of reactive polypeptide(s) evaluated. For example, the assays may be performed every 24-72 hours for a period of 6 months to 1 year, and thereafter performed as needed. In general, lung cancer is progressing in those patients in whom the level of polypeptide detected by the binding agent increases over time. In contrast, lung cancer is not progressing when the level of reactive polypeptide either remains constant or decreases with time.

Antibodies for use in the above methods may be prepared by any of a variety

of techniques known to those of ordinary skill in the art. See, e.g., Harlow and Lane, *Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, 1988. In one such technique, an immunogen comprising the antigenic polypeptide is initially injected into any of a wide variety of mammals (e.g., mice, rats, rabbits, sheep and goats). In this step, the polypeptides of this invention may serve as the immunogen without modification. Alternatively, particularly for relatively short polypeptides, a superior immune response may be elicited if the polypeptide is joined to a carrier protein, such as bovine serum albumin or keyhole limpet hemocyanin. The immunogen is injected into the animal host, preferably according to a predetermined schedule incorporating one or more booster immunizations, and the animals are bled periodically. Polyclonal antibodies specific for the polypeptide may then be purified from such antisera by, for example, affinity chromatography using the polypeptide coupled to a suitable solid support.

Monoclonal antibodies specific for the antigenic polypeptide of interest may be prepared, for example, using the technique of Kohler and Milstein, *Eur. J. Immunol.* 6:511-519, 1976, and improvements thereto. Briefly, these methods involve the preparation of immortal cell lines capable of producing antibodies having the desired specificity (i.e., reactivity with the polypeptide of interest). Such cell lines may be produced, for example, from spleen cells obtained from an animal immunized as described above. The spleen cells are then immortalized by, for example, fusion with a myeloma cell fusion partner, preferably one that is syngeneic with the immunized animal. A variety of fusion techniques may be employed. For example, the spleen cells and myeloma cells may be combined with a nonionic detergent for a few minutes and then plated at low density on a selective medium that supports the growth of hybrid cells, but not myeloma cells. A preferred selection technique uses HAT (hypoxanthine, aminopterin, thymidine) selection. After a sufficient time, usually about 1 to 2 weeks, colonies of hybrids are observed. Single colonies are selected and tested for binding activity against the polypeptide. Hybridomas having high reactivity and specificity are preferred.

Monoclonal antibodies may be isolated from the supernatants of growing hybridoma colonies. In addition, various techniques may be employed to enhance the yield,

such as injection of the hybridoma cell line into the peritoneal cavity of a suitable vertebrate host, such as a mouse. Monoclonal antibodies may then be harvested from the ascites fluid or the blood. Contaminants may be removed from the antibodies by conventional techniques, such as chromatography, gel filtration, precipitation, and extraction. The polypeptides of this invention may be used in the purification process in, for example, an affinity chromatography step.

Monoclonal antibodies of the present invention may also be used as therapeutic reagents, to diminish or eliminate lung tumors. The antibodies may be used on their own (for instance, to inhibit metastases) or coupled to one or more therapeutic agents. Suitable agents in this regard include radionuclides, differentiation inducers, drugs, toxins, and derivatives thereof. Preferred radionuclides include ^{90}Y , ^{123}I , ^{125}I , ^{131}I , ^{186}Re , ^{188}Re , ^{211}At , and ^{212}Bi . Preferred drugs include methotrexate, and pyrimidine and purine analogs. Preferred differentiation inducers include phorbol esters and butyric acid. Preferred toxins include ricin, abrin, diphtheria toxin, cholera toxin, gelonin, *Pseudomonas* exotoxin, *Shigella* toxin, and pokeweed antiviral protein.

A therapeutic agent may be coupled (*e.g.*, covalently bonded) to a suitable monoclonal antibody either directly or indirectly (*e.g.*, via a linker group). A direct reaction between an agent and an antibody is possible when each possesses a substituent capable of reacting with the other. For example, a nucleophilic group, such as an amino or sulfhydryl group, on one may be capable of reacting with a carbonyl-containing group, such as an anhydride or an acid halide, or with an alkyl group containing a good leaving group (*e.g.*, a halide) on the other.

Alternatively, it may be desirable to couple a therapeutic agent and an antibody via a linker group. A linker group can function as a spacer to distance an antibody from an agent in order to avoid interference with binding capabilities. A linker group can also serve to increase the chemical reactivity of a substituent on an agent or an antibody, and thus increase the coupling efficiency. An increase in chemical reactivity may also facilitate the use of agents, or functional groups on agents, which otherwise would not be possible.

It will be evident to those skilled in the art that a variety of bifunctional or polyfunctional reagents, both homo- and hetero-functional (such as those described in the

catalog of the Pierce Chemical Co., Rockford, IL), may be employed as the linker group. Coupling may be effected, for example, through amino groups, carboxyl groups, sulfinyldryl groups or oxidized carbohydrate residues. There are numerous references describing such methodology, e.g., U.S. Patent No. 4,671,958, to Rodwell et al.

Where a therapeutic agent is more potent when free from the antibody portion of the immunconjugates of the present invention, it may be desirable to use a linker group which is cleavable during or upon internalization into a cell. A number of different cleavable linker groups have been described. The mechanisms for the intracellular release of an agent from these linker groups include cleavage by reduction of a disulfide bond (e.g., U.S. Patent No. 4,489,710, to Spilner), by irradiation of a photolabile bond (e.g., U.S. Patent No. 4,625,014, to Senter et al.), by hydrolysis of derivatized amino acid side chains (e.g., U.S. Patent No. 4,638,045, to Kohn et al.), by serum complement-mediated hydrolysis (e.g., U.S. Patent No. 4,671,958, to Rodwell et al.), and acid-catalyzed hydrolysis (e.g., U.S. Patent No. 4,569,789, to Blattler et al.).

It may be desirable to couple more than one agent to an antibody. In one embodiment, multiple molecules of an agent are coupled to one antibody molecule. In another embodiment, more than one type of agent may be coupled to one antibody. Regardless of the particular embodiment, immunocoujugates with more than one agent may be prepared in a variety of ways. For example, more than one agent may be coupled directly to an antibody molecule, or linkers which provide multiple sites for attachment can be used. Alternatively, a carrier can be used.

A carrier may bear the agents in a variety of ways, including covalent bonding either directly or via a linker group. Suitable carriers include proteins such as albumins (e.g., U.S. Patent No. 4,507,234, to Kato et al.), peptides and polysaccharides such as aminodextran (e.g., U.S. Patent No. 4,699,784, to Shih et al.). A carrier may also bear an agent by noncovalent bonding or by encapsulation, such as within a liposome vesicle (e.g., U.S. Patent Nos. 4,429,008 and 4,873,088). Carriers specific for radionuclide agents include radiohalogenated small molecules and chelating compounds. For example, U.S. Patent No. 4,735,792 discloses representative radiohalogenated small molecules and their synthesis. A radionuclide chelate may be formed from chelating compounds that include those containing

nitrogen and sulfur atoms as the donor atoms for binding the metal, or metal oxide, radionuclide. For example, U.S. Patent No. 4,673,562, to Davison et al. discloses representative chelating compounds and their synthesis.

A variety of routes of administration for the antibodies and immunoconjugates may be used. Typically, administration will be intravenous, intramuscular, subcutaneous or in the bed of a resected tumor. It will be evident that the precise dose of the antibody/immunoconjugate will vary depending upon the antibody used, the antigen density on the tumor, and the rate of clearance of the antibody.

Diagnostic reagents of the present invention may also comprise polynucleotide sequences encoding one or more of the above polypeptides, or one or more portions thereof. For example, at least two oligonucleotide primers may be employed in a polymerase chain reaction (PCR) based assay to amplify lung tumor-specific cDNA derived from a biological sample, wherein at least one of the oligonucleotide primers is specific for a polynucleotide molecule encoding a lung tumor protein of the present invention. The presence of the amplified cDNA is then detected using techniques well known in the art, such as gel electrophoresis. Similarly, oligonucleotide probes specific for a polynucleotide molecule encoding a lung tumor protein of the present invention may be used in a hybridization assay to detect the presence of an inventive polypeptide in a biological sample.

As used herein, the term "oligonucleotide primer/probe specific for a polynucleotide molecule" means an oligonucleotide sequence that has at least about 60%, preferably at least about 75% and more preferably at least about 90%, identity to the polynucleotide molecule in question. Oligonucleotide primers and/or probes which may be usefully employed in the inventive diagnostic methods preferably have at least about 10-40 nucleotides. In a preferred embodiment, the oligonucleotide primers comprise at least about 10 contiguous nucleotides of a polynucleotide molecule comprising sequence selected from SEQ ID NO: 1-109, 111, 113 115-151, 153, 154, 157, 158, 160, 162-164, 167, 168 and 171. Preferably, oligonucleotide probes for use in the inventive diagnostic methods comprise at least about 15 contiguous oligonucleotides of a polynucleotide molecule comprising a sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 1-109, 111, 113 115-151, 153, 154, 157, 158, 160, 162-164, 167, 168 and 171. Techniques for both PCR based assays and hybridization assays are

well known in the art (see, for example, Mullis *et al. Ibid.*; Ehrlich, *Ibid.*). Primers or probes may thus be used to detect lung tumor-specific sequences in biological samples, including blood, semen, lung tissue and/or lung tumor tissue.

The following Examples are offered by way of illustration and not by way of limitation.

EXAMPLES

Example 1

ISOLATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF cDNA SEQUENCES ENCODING LUNG TUMOR POLYPEPTIDES

This example illustrates the isolation of cDNA molecules encoding lung tumor-specific polypeptides from lung tumor cDNA libraries.

A. Isolation of cDNA Sequences from a Lung Squamous Cell Carcinoma Library

A human lung squamous cell carcinoma cDNA expression library was constructed from poly A⁺ RNA from a pool of two patient tissues using a Superscript Plasmid System for cDNA Synthesis and Plasmid Cloning kit (BRL Life Technologies, Gaithersburg, MD) following the manufacturer's protocol. Specifically, lung carcinoma tissues were homogenized with polytron (Kinematica, Switzerland) and total RNA was extracted using Trizol reagent (BRL Life Technologies) as directed by the manufacturer. The poly A⁺ RNA was then purified using an oligo dT cellulose column as described in Sambrook *et al.*, *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratories, Cold Spring Harbor, NY, 1989. First-strand cDNA was synthesized using the NotI/Oligo-dT18 primer. Double-stranded cDNA was synthesized, ligated with BstXI/EcoRI adaptors (Invitrogen, San Diego, CA) and digested with NotI. Following size fractionation with cDNA size fractionation columns (BRL Life Technologies), the cDNA was ligated into the BstXI/NotI

site of pcDNA3.1 (Invitrogen) and transformed into ElectroMax *E. coli* DH10B cells (BRL Life Technologies) by electroporation.

Using the same procedure, a normal human lung cDNA expression library was prepared from a pool of four tissue specimens. The cDNA libraries were characterized by determining the number of independent colonies, the percentage of clones that carried insert, the average insert size and by sequence analysis. The lung squamous cell carcinoma library contained 2.7×10^6 independent colonies, with 100% of clones having an insert and the average insert size being 2100 base pairs. The normal lung cDNA library contained 1.4×10^6 independent colonies, with 90% of clones having inserts and the average insert size being 1800 base pairs. For both libraries, sequence analysis showed that the majority of clones had a full length cDNA sequence and were synthesized from mRNA.

cDNA library subtraction was performed using the above lung squamous cell carcinoma and normal lung cDNA libraries, as described by Hara *et al.* (*Blood*, 84:189-199, 1994) with some modifications. Specifically, a lung squamous cell carcinoma-specific subtracted cDNA library was generated as follows. Normal tissue cDNA library (80 μ g) was digested with BamHI and XhoI, followed by a filling-in reaction with DNA polymerase Klenow fragment. After phenol-chloroform extraction and ethanol precipitation, the DNA was dissolved in 133 μ l of H₂O, heat-denatured and mixed with 133 μ l (133 μ g) of Photoprobe biotin (Vector Laboratories, Burlingame, CA). As recommended by the manufacturer, the resulting mixture was irradiated with a 270 W sunlamp on ice for 20 minutes. Additional Photoprobe biotin (67 μ l) was added and the biotinylation reaction was repeated. After extraction with butanol five times, the DNA was ethanol-precipitated and dissolved in 23 μ l H₂O to form the driver DNA.

To form the tracer DNA, 10 μ g lung squamous cell carcinoma cDNA library was digested with NotI and SpeI, phenol chloroform extracted and passed through Chroma spin-400 columns (Clontech, Palo Alto, CA). Typically, 5 μ g of cDNA was recovered after the sizing column. Following ethanol precipitation, the tracer DNA was dissolved in 5 μ l H₂O. Tracer DNA was mixed with 15 μ l driver DNA and 20 μ l of 2 x hybridization buffer (1.5 M NaCl/10 mM EDTA/50 mM HEPES pH 7.5/0.2% sodium dodecyl sulfate), overlaid with mineral oil, and heat-denatured completely. The sample was immediately transferred

into a 68 °C water bath and incubated for 20 hours (long hybridization [LH]). The reaction mixture was then subjected to a streptavidin treatment followed by phenol/chloroform extraction. This process was repeated three more times. Subtracted DNA was precipitated, dissolved in 12 µl H₂O, mixed with 8 µl driver DNA and 20 µl of 2 x hybridization buffer, and subjected to a hybridization at 68 °C for 2 hours (short hybridization [SH]). After removal of biotinylated double-stranded DNA, subtracted cDNA was ligated into NotI/SpeI site of chloramphenicol resistant pBCSK⁺ (Stratagene, La Jolla, CA) and transformed into ElectroMax *E. coli* DH10B cells by electroporation to generate a lung squamous cell carcinoma specific subtracted cDNA library (herein after referred to as "lung subtraction I").

A second lung squamous cell carcinoma specific subtracted cDNA library (referred to as "lung subtraction II") was generated in a similar way to the lung subtraction library I, except that eight frequently recovered genes from lung subtraction I were included in the driver DNA, and 24,000 independent clones were recovered.

To analyze the subtracted cDNA libraries, plasmid DNA was prepared from 320 independent clones, randomly picked from the subtracted lung squamous cell carcinoma specific libraries. Representative cDNA clones were further characterized by DNA sequencing with a Perkin Elmer/Applied Biosystems Division Automated Sequencer Model 373A and/or Model 377 (Foster City, CA). The cDNA sequences for sixty isolated clones are provided in SEQ ID NO: 1-60. These sequences were compared to known sequences in the gene bank using the EMBL and GenBank databases (release 96). No significant homologies were found to the sequences provided in SEQ ID NO: 2, 3, 19, 38 and 46. The sequences of SEQ ID NO: 1, 6-8, 10-13, 15, 17, 18, 20-27, 29, 30, 32, 34-37, 39-45, 47-49, 51, 52, 54, 55 and 57-59 were found to show some homology to previously identified expressed sequence tags (ESTs). The sequences of SEQ ID NO: 9, 28, 31 and 33 were found to show some homology to previously identified non-human gene sequences and the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 4, 5, 14, 50, 53, 56 and 60 were found to show some homology to gene sequences previously identified in humans.

The subtraction procedure described above was repeated using the above lung squamous cell carcinoma cDNA library as the tracer DNA, and the above normal lung tissue cDNA library and a cDNA library from normal liver and heart (constructed from a pool of

one sample of each tissue as described above), plus twenty other cDNA clones that were frequently recovered in lung subtractions I and II, as the driver DNA (lung subtraction III). The normal liver and heart cDNA library contained 1.76×10^6 independent colonies, with 100% of clones having inserts and the average insert size being 1600 base pairs. Ten additional clones were isolated (SEQ ID NO: 61-70). Comparison of these cDNA sequences with those in the gene bank as described above, revealed no significant homologies to the sequences provided in SEQ ID NO: 62 and 67. The sequences of SEQ ID NO: 61, 63-66, 68 and 69 were found to show some homology to previously isolated ESTs and the sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 70 was found to show some homology to a previously identified rat gene.

B. Isolation of cDNA Sequences from a Lung Adenocarcinoma Library

A human lung adenocarcinoma cDNA expression library was constructed as described above. The library contained 3.2×10^6 independent colonies, with 100% of clones having an insert and the average insert size being 1500 base pairs. Library subtraction was performed as described above using the normal lung and normal liver and heart cDNA expression libraries described above as the driver DNA. Twenty-six hundred independent clones were recovered.

Initial cDNA sequence analysis from 100 independent clones revealed many ribosomal protein genes. The cDNA sequences for fifteen clones isolated in this subtraction are provided in SEQ ID NO: 71-86. Comparison of these sequences with those in the gene bank as described above revealed no significant homologies to the sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 84. The sequences of SEQ ID NO: 71, 73, 74, 77, 78 and 80-82 were found to show some homology to previously isolated ESTs, and the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 72, 75, 76, 79, 83 and 85 were found to show some homology to previously identified human genes.

Example 2

DETERMINATION OF TISSUE SPECIFICITY OF LUNG TUMOR POLYPEPTIDES

Using gene specific primers, mRNA expression levels for seven representative lung tumor polypeptides described in Example 1 were examined in a variety of normal and tumor tissues using RT-PCR.

Briefly, total RNA was extracted from a variety of normal and tumor tissues using Trizol reagent as described above. First strand synthesis was carried out using 2 µg of total RNA with Superscript II reverse transcriptase (BRL Life Technologies) at 42 °C for one hour. The cDNA was then amplified by PCR with gene-specific primers. To ensure the semi-quantitative nature of the RT-PCR, β-actin was used as an internal control for each of the tissues examined. 1 µl of 1:30 dilution of cDNA was employed to enable the linear range amplification of the β-actin template and was sensitive enough to reflect the differences in the initial copy numbers. Using these conditions, the β-actin levels were determined for each reverse transcription reaction from each tissue. DNA contamination was minimized by DNase treatment and by assuring a negative PCR result when using first strand cDNA that was prepared without adding reverse transcriptase.

mRNA Expression levels were examined in five different types of tumor tissue (lung squamous cell carcinoma from 3 patients, lung adenocarcinoma, colon tumor from 2 patients, breast tumor and prostate tumor), and thirteen different normal tissues (lung from 4 donors, prostate, brain, kidney, liver, ovary, skeletal muscle, skin, small intestine, stomach, myocardium, retina and testes). Using a 10-fold amount of cDNA, the antigen LST-S1-90 (SEQ ID NO: 3) was found to be expressed at high levels in lung squamous cell carcinoma and in breast tumor, and at low to undetectable levels in the other tissues examined.

The antigen LST-S2-68 (SEQ ID NO: 15) appears to be specific to lung and breast tumor, however, expression was also detected in normal kidney. Antigens LST-S1-169 (SEQ ID NO: 6) and LST-S1-133 (SEQ ID NO: 5) appear to be very abundant in lung tissues (both normal and tumor), with the expression of these two genes being decreased in most of the normal tissues tested. Both LST-S1-169 and LST-S1-133 were also expressed in breast and colon tumors. Antigens LST-S1-6 (SEQ ID NO: 7) and LST-S2-12-5F (SEQ ID NO: 47) did not show tumor or tissue specific expression, with the expression of LST-S1-28 being rare and only detectable in a few tissues. The antigen LST-S3-7 (SEQ ID NO: 63) showed lung and breast tumor specific expression, with its message only being detected in

normal testes when the PCR was performed for 30 cycles. Lower level expression was detected in some normal tissues when the cycle number was increased to 35. Antigen LST-S3-13 (SEQ ID NO: 66) was found to be expressed in 3 out of 4 lung tumors, one breast tumor and both colon tumor samples. Its expression in normal tissues was lower compared to tumors, and was only detected in 1 out of 4 normal lung tissues and in normal tissues from kidney, ovary and retina. Expression of antigens LST-S3-4 (SEQ ID NO: 62) and LST-S3-14 (SEQ ID NO: 67) was rare and did not show any tissue or tumor specificity. Consistent with Northern blot analyses, the RT-PCT results on antigen LAT-S1-A-10A (SEQ ID NO: 78) suggested that its expression is high in lung, colon, stomach and small intestine tissues, including lung and colon tumors, whereas its expression was low or undetectable in other tissues.

A total of 2002 cDNA fragments isolated in lung subtractions I, II and III, described above, were colony PCR amplified and their mRNA expression levels in lung tumor, normal lung, and various other normal and tumor tissues were determined using microarray technology (Synteni, Palo Alto, CA). Briefly, the PCR amplification products were dotted onto slides in an array format, with each product occupying a unique location in the array. mRNA was extracted from the tissue sample to be tested, reverse transcribed, and fluorescent-labeled cDNA probes were generated. The microarrays were probed with the labeled cDNA probes, the slides scanned and fluorescence intensity was measured. This intensity correlates with the hybridization intensity. Seventeen non-redundant cDNA clones showed over-expression in lung squamous tumors, with expression in normal tissues tested (lung, skin, lymph node, colon, liver, pancreas, breast, heart, bone marrow, large intestine, kidney, stomach, brain, small intestine, bladder and salivary gland) being either undetectable, or 10-fold less compared to lung squamous tumors. The determined partial cDNA sequences for the clone L513S are provided in SEQ ID NO: 87 and 88; those for L514S are provided in SEQ ID NO: 89 and 90; those for L516S in SEQ ID NO: 91 and 92; that for L517S in SEQ ID NO: 93; that for L519S in SEQ ID NO: 94; those for L520S in SEQ ID NO: 95 and 96; those for L521S in SEQ ID NO: 97 and 98; that for L522S in SEQ ID NO: 99; that for L523S in SEQ ID NO: 100; that for L524S in SEQ ID NO: 101; that for L525S in SEQ ID NO: 102; that for L526S in SEQ ID NO: 103; that for L527S in SEQ ID NO: 104; that for L528S in

SEQ ID NO: 105; that for L529S in SEQ ID NO: 106; and those for L530S in SEQ ID NO: 107 and 108. Additionally, the full-length cDNA sequences for L503S and L514S (variants 1 and 2), are provided in SEQ ID NO: 151, 153 and 154, respectively, with the corresponding predicted amino acid sequence being provided in SEQ ID NO: 152, 155 and 156. Due to polymorphisms, the clone L531S appears to have two forms. A first determined full-length cDNA sequence for L531S is provided in SEQ ID NO: 109, with the corresponding predicted amino acid sequence being provided in SEQ ID NO: 110. A second determined full-length cDNA sequence for L531S is provided in SEQ ID NO: 111, with the corresponding predicted amino acid sequence being provided in SEQ ID NO: 112. The sequence of SEQ ID NO: 111 is identical to that of SEQ ID NO: 109, except that it contains a 27 bp insertion. Similarly, L514S also has two alternatively spliced forms; the first variant cDNA is listed as SEQ ID NO: 153, with the corresponding amino acid sequence as SEQ ID NO: 155. The second variant form of L514S full-length cDNA is referred to as SEQ ID NO: 154, with its corresponding amino acid sequence as SEQ ID NO: 156.

Full length cloning for L524S (SEQ ID NO: 101) yielded two variants (SEQ ID NO: 163 and 164) with the corresponding predicted amino acid sequences (SEQ ID NO: 165 and 166), respectively. Both variants have been shown to encode parathyroid hormone-related peptide.

Comparison of the sequences of L514S and L531S (SEQ ID NO: 87 and 88, 89 and 90, and 109, respectively) with those in the gene bank, as described above, revealed no significant homologies to known sequences. The sequences of L513S, L516S, L517S, L519S, L520S and L530S (SEQ ID NO: 87 and 88, 91 and 92, 93, 94, 95 and 96, 107 and 108, respectively) were found to show some homology to previously identified ESTs. The sequences of L521S, L522S, L523S, L524S, L525S, L526S, L527S, L528S and L529S (SEQ ID NO: 97 and 98, 99, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, and 106, respectively) were found to represent known genes. The determined full-length cDNA sequences for L520S is provided in SEQ ID NO: 113, with the corresponding predicted amino acid sequence being provided in SEQ ID NO: 114. Subsequent microarray analysis has shown L520S to be overexpressed in breast tumors in addition to lung squamous tumors.

Further analysis has demonstrated L529S (SEQ ID NO: 106 and 115), L525S (SEQ ID NO: 102 and 120) and L527S (SEQ ID NO: 104) are cytoskeletal components and potentially squamous cell specific proteins. L529S is connexin 26, a gap junction protein. It is highly expressed in lung squamous tumor 9688T, and moderately over-expressed in two others. However, lower level expression of connexin 26 is also detectable in normal skin, colon, liver and stomach. The over-expression of connexin 26 in some breast tumors has been reported and a mutated form of L529S may result in over-expression in lung tumors. L525S is plakophilin 1, a desmosomal protein found in plaque-bearing adhering junctions of the skin. Expression levels for L525S mRNA is highly elevated in three out of four lung squamous tumors tested, and in normal skin. L527S has been identified as keratin 6 isoform, type II 58 Kd keratin, and cytokeratin 13 and shows over-expression in squamous tumors and low expression in normal skin, breast and colon tissues. Notably, keratin and keratin-related genes have been extensively documented as potential markers for lung cancer including CYFRA2.1 (Pastor, A., et al, *Eur. Respir. J.*, 10:603-609, 1997). L513S (SEQ ID NO: 87 and 88) shows moderate over-expression in several tumor tissues tested, and encodes a protein that was first isolated as a pemphigus vulgaris antigen.

L520S (SEQ ID NO: 95 and 96) and L521S (SEQ ID NO: 97 and 98) are highly expressed in lung squamous tumors, and L520S is up-regulated in normal salivary gland and L521S is over-expressed in normal skin. Both belong to a family of small proline rich proteins and represent markers for fully differentiated squamous cells. L521S has been described as a specific marker for lung squamous tumor (Hu, R., et al, *Lung Cancer*, 20:25-30, 1998). L515S (SEQ ID NO: 162) encodes IGF- β 2 and L516S is an aldose reductase homologue and both are moderately expressed in lung squamous tumors and in normal colon. Notably, L516S (SEQ ID NO: 91 and 92) is up-regulated in metastatic tumors but not primary lung adenocarcinoma, an indication of its potential role in metastasis and a potential prognostic marker. L522S (SEQ ID NO: 99) is moderately over-expressed in lung squamous tumors with minimum expression in normal tissues. L522S has been shown to belong to a class IV alcohol dehydrogenase, ADH7, and its expression profile suggests it is a squamous cell specific antigen. L523S (SEQ ID NO: 100) is moderately over-expressed in lung

squamous tumor, human pancreatic cancer cell lines and pancreatic cancer tissues, suggesting this gene may be a shared antigen between pancreatic and lung squamous cell cancer.

L524S (SEQ ID NO: 101) is over-expressed in the majority of squamous

tumors tested and is homologous with parathyroid hormone-related peptide (PTHrP), which is best known to cause humoral hypercalcaemia associated with malignant tumors such as leukemia, prostate and breast cancer. It is also believed that PTHrP is most commonly associated with squamous carcinoma of lung and rarely with lung adenocarcinoma

(Davidson, L.A., et al, *J. Pathol.*, 178: 398-401, 1996). L528S (SEQ ID NO: 105) is highly over-expressed in two lung squamous tumors with moderate expression in two other squamous tumors, one lung adenocarcinoma and some normal tissues, including skin, lymph

nodes, heart, stomach and lung. It encodes the NMB gene that is similar to the precursor of melanocyte specific gene Pmel17, which is reported to be preferentially expressed in low-metastatic potential melanoma cell lines. This suggests that L528S may be a shared antigen in both melanoma and lung squamous cell carcinoma. L526S (SEQ ID NO: 103) is

overexpressed in all lung squamous cell tumor tissues tested and has been shown to share homology with a gene (ATM) in which a mutation causes ataxia telangiectasia, a genetic disorder in humans causing a predisposition to cancer, among other symptoms. ATM

encodes a protein that activates p53 mediated cell-cycle checkpoint through direct binding and phosphorylation of the p53 molecule. Approximately 40% of lung cancer is associated with p53 mutations, and it is speculated that over-expression of ATM is a result of compensation for loss of p53 function, but it is unknown whether over-expression is the cause

of result of lung squamous cell carcinoma. Additionally, expression of L526S (ATM) is also detected in a metastatic but not lung adenocarcinoma, suggesting a role in metastasis.

Example 3

ISOLATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF LUNG TUMOR POLYPEPTIDES BY PCR-BASED SUBTRACTION

Eight hundred and fifty seven clones from a cDNA subtraction library, containing cDNA from a pool of two human lung squamous tumors subtracted against eight

normal human tissue cDNAs including lung, PBMC, brain, heart, kidney, liver, pancreas, and skin, (Clontech, Palo Alto, CA) were derived and submitted to a first round of PCR amplification. This library was subjected to a second round of PCR amplification, following the manufacturer's protocol. The resulting cDNA fragments were subcloned into the vector P7- Adv vector (Clontech, Palo Alto, CA) and transformed into DH5α *E. coli* (Gibco, BRL). DNA was isolated from independent clones and sequenced using a Perkin Elmer/Applied Biosystems Division Automated Sequencer Model 373A.

One hundred and sixty two positive clones were sequenced. Comparison of the DNA sequences of these clones with those in the gene bank using the EMBL and GenBank databases, as described above, revealed no significant homologies to 13 of these clones, hereinafter referred to as Contig 13, 16, 17, 19, 22, 24, 29, 47, 49, 56-59. The determined cDNA sequences for these clones are provided in SEQ ID NO: 125, 127-129, 131-133, 142, 144, 148-150, and 157, respectively. Contigs 1, 3-5, 7-10, 12, 11, 15, 20, 31, 33, 38, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 48, 50, 53, 54 (SEQ ID NO: 115-124, 126, 130, 134-141, 143, 145-147, respectively) were found to show some degree of homology to previously identified DNA sequences. Contig 57 (SEQ ID NO: 149) was found to represent the clone L519S (SEQ ID NO: 94) disclosed in US. Patent Application No. 09/123,912, filed July 27, 1998. To the best of the inventors' knowledge, none of these sequences have been previously shown to be differentially over-expressed in lung tumors.

mRNA expression levels for representative clones in lung tumor tissues, normal lung tissues (n=4), resting PBMC, salivary gland, heart, stomach, lymph nodes, skeletal muscle, soft palate, small intestine, large intestine, bronchial, bladder, tonsil, kidney, esophagus, bone marrow, colon, adrenal gland, pancreas, and skin, (all derived from human) were determined by RT-PCR as described above. Expression levels using microarray technology, as described above, were examined in one sample of each tissue type unless otherwise indicated.

Contig 3 (SEQ ID NO: 116) was found to be highly expressed in all head and neck squamous cell tumors tested (17/17), and expressed in the majority (8/12) of lung squamous tumors, (high expression in 7/12, moderate in 2/12, and low in 2/12), while showing negative expression for 2/4 normal lung tissues and low expression in the remaining

two samples. Contig 3 showed moderate expression in skin and soft palate, and lowered expression levels in resting PBMC, large intestine, salivary gland, tonsil, pancreas, esophagus, and colon. Contig 11 (SEQ ID NO: 124) was found to be expressed in all head and neck squamous cell tumors tested (17/17): highly expressed in 14/17, and moderately expressed in 3/17. Additionally, expression in lung squamous tumors showed high expression in 3/12 and moderate in 4/12. Contig 11 was negative for 3/4 normal lung samples, with the remaining sample having only low expression. Contig 11 showed low to moderate reactivity to salivary gland, soft palate, bladder, tonsil, skin, esophagus, and large intestine. Contig 13 (SEQ ID NO: 125) was found to be expressed in all head and neck squamous cell tumors tested (17/17): highly expressed in 12/17, and moderately expressed in 5/17. Contig 13 was expressed in 7/12 lung squamous tumors, with high expression in 4/12 and moderate expression in three samples. Analysis of normal lung samples showed negative expression for 2/4 and low to moderate expression in the remaining two samples. Contig 13 did show low to moderate reactivity to resting PBMC, salivary gland, bladder, pancreas, tonsil, skin, esophagus, and large intestine, as well as high expression in soft palate. Contig 16 (SEQ ID NO: 127) was found to be moderately expressed in some head and neck squamous cell tumors (6/17) and one lung squamous tumor, while showing no expression in any normal lung samples tested. Contig 16 did show low reactivity to resting PBMC, large intestine, skin, salivary gland, and soft palate. Contig 17 (SEQ ID NO: 128) was shown to be expressed in all head and neck squamous cell tumors tested (17/17): highly expressed in 5/17, and moderately expressed in 12/17. Expression levels in lung squamous tumors showed one tumor sample with high expression and 3/12 with moderate levels. Contig 17 was negative for 2/4 normal lung samples, with the remaining samples having only low expression. Additionally, low level expression was found in esophagus and soft palate. Contig 19 (SEQ ID NO: 129) was found to be expressed in most head and neck squamous cell tumors tested (11/17): with two samples having high levels, 6/17 showing moderate expression, and low expression being found in 3/17. Testing in lung squamous tumors revealed only moderate expression in 3/12 samples. Expression levels in 2/4 of normal lung samples were negative, the two other samples having only low expression. Contig 19 did show low expression levels in esophagus, resting PBMC, salivary gland, bladder, soft palate, and pancreas.

Contig 22, (SEQ ID NO: 131) was shown to be expressed in most head and neck squamous cell tumors tested (13/17) with high expression in four of these samples, moderate expression in 6/17, and low expression in 3/17. Expression levels in lung squamous tumors were found to be moderate to high for 3/12 tissues tested, with negative expression in two normal lung samples and low expression in two other samples (n=4). Contig 22 did show low expression in skin, salivary gland and soft palate. Similarly, Contig 24 (SEQ ID NO: 132) was found to be expressed in most head and neck squamous cell tumors tested (13/17) with high expression in three of these samples, moderate expression in 6/17, and low expression in 4/17. Expression levels in lung squamous tumors were found to be moderate to high for 3/12 tissues tested, with negative expression for three normal lung samples and low expression in one sample (n=4). Contig 24 did show low expression in skin, salivary gland and soft palate. Contig 29 (SEQ ID NO: 133) was expressed in nearly all head and neck squamous cell tumors tested (16/17): highly expressed in 4/17, moderately expressed in 11/17, with low expression in one sample. Also, it was moderately expressed in 3/12 lung squamous tumors, while being negative for 2/4 normal lung samples. Contig 29 showed low to moderate expression in large intestine, skin, salivary gland, pancreas, tonsil, heart and soft palate. Contig 47 (SEQ ID NO: 142) was expressed in most head and neck squamous cell tumors tested (12/17): moderate expression in 10/17, and low expression in two samples. In lung squamous tumors, it was highly expressed in one sample and moderately expressed in two others (n=13). Contig 47 was negative for 2/4 normal lung samples, with the remaining two samples having moderate expression. Also, Contig 47 showed moderate expression in large intestine, and pancreas, and low expression in skin, salivary gland, soft palate, stomach, bladder, resting PBMC, and tonsil.

Contig 48 (SEQ ID NO: 143) was expressed in all head and neck squamous cell tumors tested (17/17): highly expressed in 8/17 and moderately expressed in 7/17, with low expression in two samples. Expression levels in lung squamous tumors were high to moderate in three samples (n=13). Contig 48 was negative for one out of four normal lung samples, the remaining showing low or moderate expression. Contig 48 showed moderate expression in soft palate, large intestine, pancreas, and bladder, and low expression in esophagus, salivary gland, resting PBMC, and heart. Contig 49 (SEQ ID NO: 144) was

expressed at low to moderate levels in 6/17 head and neck squamous cell tumors tested. Expression levels in lung squamous tumors were moderate in three samples (n=13). Contig 49 was negative for 2/4 normal lung samples, the remaining samples showing low expression. Moderate expression levels in skin, salivary gland, large intestine, pancreas, bladder and resting PBMC were shown, as well as low expression in soft palate, lymph nodes, and tonsil. Contig 56 (SEQ ID NO: 148) was expressed in low to moderate levels in 3/17 head and neck squamous cell tumors tested, and in lung squamous tumors, showing low to moderate levels in three out of thirteen samples. Notably, low expression levels were detected in one adenocarcinoma lung tumor sample (n=2). Contig 56 was negative for 3/4 normal lung samples, and showed moderate expression levels in only large intestine, and low expression in salivary gland, soft palate, pancreas, bladder, and resting PBMC. Contig 58, also known as L769P, (SEQ ID NO: 150) was expressed at moderate levels in 11/17 head and neck squamous cell tumors tested and low expression in one additional sample. Expression in lung squamous tumors showed low to moderate levels in three out of thirteen samples. Contig 58 was negative for 3/4 normal lung samples, with one sample having low expression. Moderate expression levels in skin, large intestine, and resting PBMC were demonstrated, as well as low expression in salivary gland, soft palate, pancreas, and bladder. Contig 59 (SEQ ID NO: 157) was expressed in some head, neck, and lung squamous tumors. Low level expression of Contig 59 was also detected in salivary gland and large intestine.

Additionally, the full-length cDNA sequence for Contigs 22, referred to as L763P, is provided in SEQ ID NO: 158, with the corresponding predicted amino acid sequence being provided in SEQ ID NO: 159. Also, the full-length cDNA sequence incorporating Contigs 17, 19, and 24, referred to as L762P, is provided in SEQ ID NO: 160, with the corresponding predicted amino acid sequence being provided in SEQ ID NO: 161. Further analysis of L762P has determined it to be a type I membrane protein and two additional variants have been sequenced. Variant 1 (SEQ ID NO: 167 and the corresponding amino acid sequence in SEQ ID NO: 169) is an alternatively spliced form of SEQ ID NO: 160 resulting in deletion of 503 nucleotides, as well as deletion of a short segment of the expressed protein. Variant 2 (SEQ ID NO: 168 and the corresponding amino acid sequence

in SEQ ID NO: 170) has a two nucleotide deletion at the 3' coding region in comparison to SEQ ID NO: 160, resulting in a secreted form of the expressed protein.

The full-length cDNA sequence for contig 56 (SEQ ID NO: 148), referred to as L773P, is provided in SEQ ID NO: 171, with the predicted amino acid sequence in SEQ ID NO: 172. Subsequent Northern blot analysis of L773P demonstrates this transcript is differentially over-expressed in squamous tumors and detected at approximately 1.6 Kb in primary lung tumor tissue and approximately 1.3 Kb in primary head and neck tumor tissue.

Subsequent microarray analysis has shown Contig 58, also referred to as L769S (SEQ ID NO: 150), to be overexpressed in breast tumors in addition to lung squamous tumors.

Example 4

SYNTHESIS OF POLYPEPTIDES

Polypeptides may be synthesized on a Perkin Elmer/Applied Biosystems Division 430A peptide synthesizer using Fmoc chemistry with HPTU (O-Benzotriazole-N,N,N',N'-tetramethyluronium hexafluorophosphate) activation. A Gly-Cys-Gly sequence may be attached to the amino terminus of the peptide to provide a method of conjugation, binding to an immobilized surface, or labeling of the peptide. Cleavage of the peptides from the solid support may be carried out using the following cleavage mixture: trifluoroacetic acid:ethanedithiol:thioanisole:water:phenol (40:1:2:2:3). After cleaving for 2 hours, the peptides may be precipitated in cold methyl-t-butyl-ether. The peptide pellets may then be dissolved in water containing 0.1% trifluoroacetic acid (TFA) and lyophilized prior to purification by C18 reverse phase HPLC. A gradient of 0%-60% acetonitrile (containing 0.1% TFA) in water (containing 0.1% TFA) may be used to elute the peptides. Following lyophilization of the pure fractions, the peptides may be characterized using electrospray or other types of mass spectrometry and by amino acid analysis.

From the foregoing, it will be appreciated that, although specific embodiments of the invention have been described herein for the purposes of illustration, various modifications may be made without deviating from the spirit and scope of the invention.

CLAIMS:

1. An isolated polynucleotide molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:
 - (a) sequences provided in SEQ ID NO: 1-3, 6-8, 10-13, 15-27, 29, 30, 32, 34-49, 51, 52, 54, 55, 57-59, 61-69, 71, 73, 74, 77, 78, 80-82, 84, 86-96, 107-109, 111, 113, 125, 127, 128, 129, 131-133, 142, 144, 148-151, 153, 154, 157, 158, 160, 167, 168 and 171;
 - (b) the complements of sequences provided in SEQ ID NO: 1-3, 6-8, 10-13, 15-27, 29, 30, 32, 34-49, 51, 52, 54, 55, 57-59, 61-69, 71, 73, 74, 77, 78, 80-82, 84, 86-96, 107-109, 111, 113, 125, 127, 128, 129, 131-133, 142, 144, 148-151, 153, 154, 157, 158, 160, 167, 168 and 171; and
 - (c) sequences that hybridize to a sequence of (a) or (b) under moderately stringent conditions.
2. An isolated polypeptide comprising an immunogenic portion of a lung tumor protein or a variant thereof, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence encoded by a polynucleotide molecule of claim 1.
3. An isolated polynucleotide molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding the polypeptide of claim 2.
4. An expression vector comprising an isolated polynucleotide molecule of claims 1 or 3.
5. A host cell transformed with the expression vector of claim 4.
6. The host cell of claim 5 wherein the host cell is selected from the group consisting of *E. coli*, yeast and mammalian cell lines.

7. A pharmaceutical composition comprising the polypeptide of claim 2 and a physiologically acceptable carrier.
8. A vaccine comprising the polypeptide of claim 2 and a non-specific immune response enhancer.
9. The vaccine of claim 8 wherein the non-specific immune response enhancer is an adjuvant.
10. A vaccine comprising an isolated polynucleotide molecule of claims 1 or 3 and a non-specific immune response enhancer.
11. The vaccine of claim 10 wherein the non-specific immune response enhancer is an adjuvant.
12. A pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of lung cancer comprising a polypeptide and a physiologically acceptable carrier, the polypeptide comprising an immunogenic portion of a lung protein or a variant thereof, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence encoded by a polynucleotide molecule comprising a sequence selected from the group consisting of:
- (a) sequences recited in SEQ ID NO: 4, 5, 9, 14, 28, 31, 33, 50, 53, 56, 60, 70, 72, 75, 76, 79, 83, 85, 97-106, 115-124, 126, 130, 134-141, 143, 145-147 and 162-164;
- (b) sequences complementary to the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 4, 5, 9, 14, 28, 31, 33, 50, 53, 56, 60, 70, 72, 75, 76, 79, 83, 85, 97-106, 115-124, 126, 130, 134-141, 143, 145-147 and 162-164; and
- (c) sequences that hybridize to a sequence of (a) or (b) under moderately stringent conditions.

13. A vaccine for the treatment of lung cancer comprising a polypeptide and a non-specific immune response enhancer, said polypeptide comprising an immunogenic portion of a lung protein or a variant thereof, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence encoded by a polynucleotide molecule comprising a sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) sequences recited in SEQ ID NO: 4, 5, 9, 14, 28, 31, 33, 50, 53, 56, 60, 70, 72, 75, 76, 79, 83, 85, 97-106, 115-124, 126, 130, 134-141, 143, 145-147 and 162-164;
- (b) sequences complementary to the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 4, 5, 9, 14, 28, 31, 33, 50, 53, 56, 60, 70, 72, 75, 76, 79, 83, 85, 97-106, 115-124, 126, 130, 134-141, 143, 145-147 and 162-164; and
- (c) sequences that hybridize to a sequence of (a) or (b) under moderately stringent conditions.

14. A vaccine for the treatment of lung cancer comprising a DNA molecule and a non-specific immune response enhancer, the polynucleotide molecule comprising a sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) sequences recited in SEQ ID NO: 4, 5, 9, 14, 28, 31, 33, 50, 53, 56, 60, 70, 72, 75, 76, 79, 83, 85, 97-106, 115-124, 126, 130, 134-141, 143, 145-147 and 162-164;
- (b) sequences complementary to the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 4, 5, 9, 14, 28, 31, 33, 50, 53, 56, 60, 70, 72, 75, 76, 79, 83, 85, 97-106, 115-124, 126, 130, 134-141, 143, 145-147 and 162-164; and
- (c) sequences that hybridize to a sequence of (a) or (b) under moderately stringent conditions.

15. A method for inhibiting the development of lung cancer in a patient, comprising administering to the patient an effective amount of the pharmaceutical composition of claims 7 or 12.

16. A method for inhibiting the development of lung cancer in a patient, comprising administering to the patient an effective amount of the vaccine of any one of claims 8, 10, 13 or 14.
17. A fusion protein comprising at least one polypeptide according to claim 2.
18. A fusion protein comprising a polypeptide according to claim 2 and a known lung tumor antigen.
19. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a fusion protein according to any one of claims 17-18 and a physiologically acceptable carrier.
20. A vaccine comprising a fusion protein according to any one of claims 17-18 and a non-specific immune response enhancer.
21. The vaccine of claim 20 wherein the non-specific immune response enhancer is an adjuvant.
22. A method for inhibiting the development of lung cancer in a patient, comprising administering to the patient an effective amount of the pharmaceutical composition of claim 19.
23. A method for inhibiting the development of lung cancer in a patient, comprising administering to the patient an effective amount of the vaccine of claim 20.
24. A method for detecting lung cancer in a patient, comprising:
 (a) contacting a biological sample obtained from the patient with a binding agent which is capable of binding to a polypeptide, the polypeptide comprising an immunogenic portion of a lung protein or a variant thereof, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence encoded by a polynucleotide molecule comprising a sequence selected

from the group consisting of nucleotide sequences recited in SEQ ID NO: 1-109, 111, 113, 115-151, 153, 154, 157, 158, 160, 162-164, 167, 168 and 171 the complements of said nucleotide sequences and sequences that hybridize to a sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1-109, 111, 113, 115-151, 153, 154, 157, 158, 160, 162-164, 167, 168 and 171 under moderately stringent conditions; and

(b) detecting in the sample a protein or polypeptide that binds to the binding agent, thereby detecting lung cancer in the patient.

25. The method of claim 24 wherein the binding agent is a monoclonal antibody.

26. The method of claim 25 wherein the binding agent is a polyclonal antibody.

27. A method for monitoring the progression of lung cancer in a patient, comprising:

(a) contacting a biological sample obtained from the patient with a binding agent that is capable of binding to a polypeptide, said polypeptide comprising an immunogenic portion of a lung protein or a variant thereof, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence encoded by a polynucleotide molecule comprising a sequence selected from the group consisting of nucleotide sequences recited in SEQ ID NO: 1-109, 111, 113, 115-151, 153, 154, 157, 158, 160, 162-164, 167, 168 and 171 the complements of said nucleotide sequences and sequences that hybridize to a nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1-109, 111, 113, 115-151, 153, 154, 157, 158, 160, 162-164, 167, 168 and 171 under moderately stringent conditions;

(b) determining in the sample an amount of a protein or polypeptide that binds to the binding agent;

(c) repeating steps (a) and (b); and

(d) comparing the amount of polypeptide detected in steps (b) and (c) to monitor the progression of lung cancer in the patient.

28. A monoclonal antibody that binds to a polypeptide comprising an immunogenic portion of a lung protein or a variant thereof, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence encoded by a polynucleotide molecule comprising a sequence selected from the group consisting of: nucleotide sequences recited in SEQ ID NO: 1-3, 6-8, 10-13, 15-27, 29, 30, 32, 34-49, 51, 52, 54, 55, 57-59, 61-69, 71, 73, 74, 77, 78, 80-82, 84, 86-96, 107-109, 111, 113, 125, 127, 128, 129, 131-133, 142, 144, 148-151, 153, 154, 157, 158, 160, 167, 168 and 171; the complements of said nucleotide sequences; and sequences that hybridize to a nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1-3, 6-8, 10-13, 15-27, 29, 30, 32, 34-49, 51, 52, 54, 55, 57-59, 61-69, 71, 73, 74, 77, 78, 80-82, 84, 86-96, 107-109, 111, 113, 125, 127, 128, 129, 131-133, 142, 144, 148-151, 153, 154, 157, 158, 160, 167, 168 and 171 under moderately stringent conditions.

29. A method for inhibiting the development of lung cancer in a patient, comprising administering to the patient a therapeutically effective amount of a monoclonal antibody according to claim 28.

30. The method of claim 29 wherein the monoclonal antibody is conjugated to a therapeutic agent.

31. A method for detecting lung cancer in a patient comprising:

(a) obtaining a biological sample from the patient;

(b) contacting the sample with at least two oligonucleotide primers in a

polymerase chain reaction, wherein at least one of the oligonucleotides is specific for a polynucleotide molecule encoding a polypeptide comprising an immunogenic portion of a lung protein or of a variant thereof, said protein comprising an amino acid sequence encoded by a polynucleotide molecule comprising a sequence selected from the group consisting of nucleotide sequences recited in SEQ ID NO: 1-109, 111, 113, 115-151, 153, 154, 157, 158, 160, 162-164, 167, 168 and 171 the complements of said nucleotide sequences, and sequences that hybridize to a sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1-109, 111, 113, 115-151, 153, 154, 157, 158, 160, 162-164, 167, 168 or 171 under moderately stringent conditions; and

(c) detecting in the sample a polynucleotide sequence that amplifies in the presence of the oligonucleotide primers, thereby detecting lung cancer.

32. The method of claim 31, wherein at least one of the oligonucleotide primers comprises at least about 10 contiguous nucleotides of a polynucleotide molecule comprising a sequence selected from SEQ ID NO: 1-109, 111, 113, 115-151, 153, 154, 157, 158, 160, 162-164, 167, 168 and 171.

33. A diagnostic kit comprising:

- (a) one or more monoclonal antibodies of claim 28; and
- (b) a detection reagent.

34. A diagnostic kit comprising:

- (a) one or more monoclonal antibodies that bind to a polypeptide encoded by a polynucleotide molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 4, 5, 9, 14, 28, 31, 33, 50, 53, 56, 60, 70, 72, 75, 76, 79, 83, 85, 97-106, 115-124, 126, 130, 134-141, 143, 145-147 and 162-164 the complements of said sequences, and sequences that hybridize to a sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4, 5, 9, 14, 28, 31, 33, 50, 53, 56, 60, 70, 72, 75, 76, 79, 83, 85, 97-106, 115-124, 126, 130, 134-141, 143, 145-147 or 162-164 under moderately stringent conditions; and
- (b) a detection reagent.

35. The kit of claims 33 or 34 wherein the monoclonal antibodies are immobilized on a solid support.

36. The kit of claim 35 wherein the solid support comprises nitrocellulose, latex or a plastic material.

37. The kit of claims 33 or 34 wherein the detection reagent comprises a reporter group conjugated to a binding agent.

38. The kit of claim 37 wherein the binding agent is selected from the group consisting of anti-immunoglobulins, Protein G, Protein A and lectins.

39. The kit of claim 37 wherein the reporter group is selected from the group consisting of radioisotopes, fluorescent groups, luminescent groups, biotin and dye particles.

40. A diagnostic kit comprising at least two oligonucleotide primers, at least one of the oligonucleotide primers being specific for a polynucleotide molecule encoding a polypeptide comprising an immunogenic portion of a lung protein or a variant thereof, said protein comprising an amino acid sequence encoded by a polynucleotide molecule comprising a sequence selected from the group consisting of nucleotide sequences recited in SEQ ID NO: 1-109, 111, 113, 115-151, 153, 154, 157, 158, 160, 162-164, 167, 168 and 171 the complements of said nucleotide sequences and sequences that hybridize to a sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1-109, 111, 113, 115-151, 153, 154, 157, 158, 160, 162-164, 167, 168 or 171 under moderately stringent conditions.

41. A diagnostic kit of claim 40 wherein at least one of the oligonucleotide primers comprises at least about 10 contiguous nucleotides of a polynucleotide molecule comprising a sequence selected from SEQ ID NO: 1-109, 111, 113, 115-151, 153, 154, 157, 158, 160, 162-164, 167, 168 and 171.

42. A method for detecting lung cancer in a patient, comprising:
 (a) obtaining a biological sample from the patient;
 (b) contacting the biological sample with an oligonucleotide probe specific

for a polynucleotide molecule encoding a polypeptide comprising an immunogenic portion of a lung protein or a variant thereof, said protein comprising an amino acid sequence encoded by a polynucleotide molecule comprising a sequence selected from the group consisting of nucleotide sequences recited in SEQ ID NO: 1-109, 111, 113, 115-151, 153, 154, 157, 158, 160, 162-164, 167, 168 and 171 the complements of said nucleotide sequences, and

sequences that hybridize to a sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1-109, 111, 113, 115-151, 153, 154, 157, 158, 160, 162-164, 167, 168 or 171 under moderately stringent conditions; and

(c) detecting in the sample a polynucleotide sequence that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide probe, thereby detecting lung cancer in the patient.

43. The method of claim 42 wherein the oligonucleotide probe comprises at least about 15 contiguous nucleotides of a polynucleotide molecule comprising a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1-109, 111, 113, 115-151, 153, 154, 157, 158, 160, 162-164, 167, 168 and 171.

44. A diagnostic kit comprising an oligonucleotide probe specific for a polynucleotide molecule encoding a polypeptide comprising an immunogenic portion of a lung protein or a variant thereof, said protein comprising an amino acid sequence encoded by a polynucleotide molecule comprising a sequence selected from the group consisting of: nucleotide sequences recited in SEQ ID NO: 1-109, 111, 113, 115-151, 153, 154, 157, 158, 160, 162-164, 167, 168 and 171; the complements of said nucleotide sequences; and sequences that hybridize to a sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1-109, 111, 113, 115-151, 153, 154, 157, 158, 160, 162-164, 167, 168 or 171 under moderately stringent conditions.

45. The diagnostic kit of claim 44, wherein the oligonucleotide probe comprises at least about 15 contiguous nucleotides of a polynucleotide molecule comprising a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1-109, 111, 113, 115-151, 153, 154, 157, 158, 160, 162-164, 167, 168 and 171.

46. A method for treating lung cancer in a patient, comprising the steps of:

- (a) obtaining peripheral blood cells from the patient;
- (b) incubating the cells in the presence of at least one polypeptide of claim 2, such that T cells proliferate; and
- (c) administering to the patient the proliferated T cells.

47. A method for treating lung cancer in a patient, comprising the steps of:
- obtaining peripheral blood cells from the patient;
 - incubating the cells in the presence of at least one polynucleotide of claim 1, such that T cells proliferate; and
 - administering to the patient the proliferated T cells.
48. The method of any one of claims 46 and 47 wherein the step of incubating the T cells is repeated one or more times.
49. The method of any one of claims 46 and 47 wherein step (a) further comprises separating T cells from the peripheral blood cells, and the cells incubated in step (b) are the T cells.
50. The method of any one of claims 46 and 47 wherein step (a) further comprises separating CD4+ cells or CD8+ cells from the peripheral blood cells, and the cells proliferated in step (b) are CD4+ or CD8+ T cells.
51. The method of any one of claims 46 and 47 wherein step (b) further comprises cloning one or more T cells that proliferated in the presence of the polypeptide.
52. A composition for the treatment of lung cancer in a patient, comprising T cells proliferated in the presence of a polypeptide of claim 2, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
53. A composition for the treatment of lung cancer in a patient, comprising T cells proliferated in the presence of a polynucleotide of claim 1, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
54. A method for treating lung cancer in a patient, comprising the steps of:
- incubating antigen presenting cells in the presence of at least one polypeptide of claim 2;

(b) administering to the patient the incubated antigen presenting cells.

55. A method for treating lung cancer in a patient, comprising the steps of:

(a) incubating antigen presenting cells in the presence of at least one polynucleotide of claim 1;

(b) administering to the patient the incubated antigen presenting cells.

56. The method of claims 54 or 55 wherein the antigen presenting cells are selected from the group consisting of dendritic cells and macrophage cells.

57. A composition for the treatment of lung cancer in a patient, comprising antigen presenting cells incubated in the presence of a polypeptide of claim 2, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

58. A composition for the treatment of lung cancer in a patient, comprising antigen presenting cells incubated in the presence of a polynucleotide of claim 1, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

SEQUENCE LISTING

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 caatacacac tcatgaactc ctgatggaac aataacaggc ccaagcctgt ggtatgatgt 240
 gcacacttgc tagactcaga aaaaatacta ctctcataaa tgggtggggag tattttgggt 300
 gacaacctac ttgtcttggc tgagtgaagg aatgatattc atatnttcat ttattccatg 360
 gacatttagt tagtgctttt tatataccag gcatgatgct gagtgcact cttgtgtata 420
 tntccaaatn ttngtncngt cgctgcacat atctgaaatc ctatattaag antttcccaa 480
 natgangtcc ctggtttttc cagccactt gatcngtcaa ngatctcac tctgtntgtc 540
 ctaaaacnt ctntnnang gtagacngg acctctctt tcccttccg aanaatnaag 600
 tgtgngaaga nancnncn cccccnncn tcnncctng cngctnnnc cnctgtngg 660

<210> 6
<211> 740
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```
<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1) .. (740)
<223> n = A,T,C or G
```

6 <400>

[illegible]

<210> 7

<211> 670

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

 $\langle 220 \rangle$

<221> misc-feature

(049) . . . (1) <222>

<225> H = A, I, C OR G

$<400 > 7$

[illegible]

8 <210>

689 <TIZ>

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(689)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 8

actagtatct	aggaatgaac	agtaaaagag	gagcagttgg	ctacttgatt	acaacagagt	60
aaatgaagta	ctggatttgg	gaaaacctgg	ttttattaga	acatatggaa	tgaaagccta	120
cacttagcat	tgccacttta	gccccctgaa	ttaacagagc	ccaattgaga	caaaccctcg	180
gcaacaggaa	attcaaggga	gaaaaagtaa	gcaacttggg	ctaggatgag	ctgactccct	240
tagagcaaag	ganagacagc	ccccattacc	aaataccatt	tttgcctggg	gcttgtgcag	300
ctggcagtg	tcctgcccc	gcatggcacc	ttatngtttt	gatagcaact	tcgttgaatt	360
ttcaccact	tattacttga	aattataata	tagcctgtcc	gtttgctgt	tccaggctgt	420
gatatatntt	cctagtgggt	tgactttnaa	aataaatnag	gtttantttt	ctccccenn	480
cnntnctncc	nntcnctenn	cnntcccccc	cnctcngtcc	tcnnnnnttn	gggggggccc	540
ccccncggg	ggacccccct	ttggtccctt	agtggagggt	natggccctt	ggnnntatcc	600
nggcntann	tttccccgt	nnaaatgntt	ccccctccca	ntcccnccac	ctcaanccgg	660
aagcctaagt	ttntaccctg	ggggtcccc				689

<210> 9
 <211> 674
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(674)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 9

gtccactctc	ctttgagtg	actgtcttac	tgtgcactct	gtttttcaac	tttctagata	60
taaaaaatgc	ttgttctata	gtggagtaag	agctcacaca	cccaaggcag	caagataact	120
gaaaaaagcg	aggctttttt	gccaccttgg	taaaggccag	ttcactgcta	tagaactgct	180
ataagcctga	aggggaagtag	ctatgagact	ttccattttt	cttagttctc	ccaataggct	240
ccttcattga	aaaaggcttc	ctgtaataat	tttcacctaa	tgaattagca	gtgtgattat	300
ttctgaaata	agagacaaat	tggggccgcag	agtcttccctg	tgatttaaaa	taaacaaccc	360
aaagttttgt	ttggtcttca	ccaaaggaca	tactctaggg	ggatgttgt	tgaagacatt	420
caaaaacatt	agctgttctg	tctttcaatt	tcaagttatt	ttggagactg	cctccatgtg	480
agttaattac	tttgctctgg	aactagcatt	attgtcatta	tcacacatt	ctgtcatcat	540
catctgaata	atattgtgga	tttccccctc	tgcttgcac	ttcttttgac	tcctctggga	600
anaaatgtca	aaaaaaaagg	tcgatctact	cngcaaggnc	catctaata	ctgcgctgga	660
aggaccnct	gccc					674

<210> 10
 <211> 346
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(346)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 10

<221> misc_feature
<222> (1) ... (694)
<223> n = A,T,C or G
<400> 13
cactatgtac tcatatagcgt ttcaatagg gctcttaagt ccaatagat acgggtagt
agttgaagaa gatctgggtt acaagaacta attaaatgtt tcatgtcat ttgttaagaa
cagaataaact ttaataaattg ttgttagttt atcaatttgcg aaaaataattt aaagaactt
ttctctgttg tggcacaattg ttgttttttt ttgttttttt ttgttttttt ttgttttttt
gtttacttagc tagctttaca ataggtccaa ataggttttt ttccctggacc catccgtgtg
ttccctcttt ttccctcat gctttttgct ctagtattt acaaaaggat gatgattgat
taaaaagttag ttctgtatct tcagtatctt ggtcttccag aacctcttg ttgggaagg
gatcatrttt tactgttcat ttcccttg agtttactac tttaacagat ggaagaaact
catrtggccat ggaacagacc gantgtttgg gaggcagcag ttgcatggcac gttccggcat
ctggcgttgat ttgcttggct ggcgtcatgt ttagcagat gccatgggac atgggaana
ctgactgcac ngccaatgg ttcatgaaag aatacngcat ncnngtgat cagtrnancc
angagctcat ggggngcana gggccanttg ctct
60
660
694

<210> 14
<211> 679
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien
<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1) ... (679)
<223> n = A,T,C or G
<400> 14
cagcgcctg cactgtatc cagcgcang tccgcagat cccagctcg cgcgcctcc
agrtccgnac ccgttcggcc cangtcnagt tagnccctac catnccggtc aaagangca
ccaagtgcac caataaccg cngtncggat ttaattcat ctcttggtt gccgggatg
ctgtccntgc catrtggacta nggtcccgat ngcaactca gaccanganc atctcganc
naganactaa tnatatntt tccagcttct acacaggagt ctatartctg atcgatccg
gcnccctcct gatgtgtgtg ggtctccga gctgtgagg gctgtgcaa gagtcccant
gcatgtgtgg actgtcttc ggtctcctt ggtgtatant cgccttgaa ataccrtggg
ccatrtgggg atattccact ngatnatgt gatlaaggaa ntccaaggag tttacaaag
acaagtacaa cnaactgaaa accnngatg anccaccg ggaancttg aangccatcc
actatgtctt gaactggcaat ggtttggctg ggnccrttg acaattaat cncatcatc
tggcccanm aaaggacntn ctcganccct tcnccgtgna atctngtctt gatnccatca
cagaagcttc gaacaatcc
60
660
679

<210> 15
<211> 695
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien
<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1) ... (695)
<223> n = A,T,C or G
<400> 15
actatgtgat aaaggcagg gatgtgtctt aacctctac catgtacag gatgtctcc
catcacact acccaatccg aagtgtcaac tgtgtcagga ctanaaaacc ctgtcttga
60
120

5

```

actagtctgc tgatagaaag cactatacat cctattgttt ctttctttcc aaaatcagcc      60
ttctgtctgt aacaaaaatg tactttatag agatggagga aaaggtctaa tactacatag      120
ccttaagtgt ttctgtcatt gttcaagtgt attttctgta acagaaacat atttggaatg      180
ttttcttttt ccccttataa attgtaattc ctgaaatact gctgctttaa aaagtccac      240
tgtcagatta tattatctaa caattgaata ttgtaaatac acttgtctta cctctcaata      300
aaaggggtact tttctattan nnagnngnnn gnnnnataaa anaaaaa      346

```

<210> 11

<211> 602

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 11

```

actagtaaaa agcagcattg ccaaataatc cctaattttc cactaaaaat ataatgaaat      60
gatgttaagc tttttgaaaa gtttaggtta aacctactgt tgtagatta atgtatttgt      120
tgcttccctt tatctggaat gtggcattag cttttttatt ttaaccctct ttaattctta      180
ttcaattcca tgacttaagg ttggagagct aaacactggg atttttggat aacagactga      240
cagt-tttgca taattataat cggcattgta catagaaagg atatggctac cttttgtaa      300
atctgcactt tctaaatata aaaaaaggga aatgaagtta taaatcaatt tttgtataat      360
ctgtttgaaa catgagtttt atttgcctaa tattagggct ttgccccctt tctgtaagtc      420
tcttgggata ctgtgtagaa ctgttctcat taaacaccaa acagttaagt ccattctctg      480
gtactagcta caaattcggg ttcatattct acttaacaat ttaaataaac tgaaatattt      540
ctagatggtc tacttctgtt catataaaaa caaaacttga tttccaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa      600
aa                                                                                   602

```

<210> 12

<211> 685

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(685)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 12

```

actagtcctg tgaaagtaca actgaaggca gaaagtgtta ggattttgca tctaactgttc      60
attatcatgg tattgatgga cctaagaaaa taaaaattag actaagcccc caaataagct      120
gcatgcattt gtaacatgat tagtagattt gaatatatag atgtagtatn ttgggtatct      180
agggtgttta tcattatgta aaggaattaa agtaaaggac tttgtagtgt tttttattaa      240
atatgcatat agtagagtgc aaaaatatag caaaaatana aactaaaggt agaaaagcat      300
tttagatatg ccttaatnta nnaactgtgc caggtggccc tcggaataga tgccaggcag      360
agaccagtgc ctgggtggtg cctccccctg tctgcccccc tgaagaactt ccctcacgtg      420
angtagtgcc ctctaggtg tcacgtggan tantggganc aggccgnncn gtnanaagaa      480
ancanngtga nagtttcncc gtngangcng aactgtccct gngccnnnac gctcccanaa      540
cntntccaat ngacaatcga gtttcnnnc tcnngnaacc tngccgnnnn cnngcccnnc      600
canttcgnta accccgcgcc cggatcgctc tcnntcgtt ctcnncnaa ngggntttcn      660
cnnccgcctg cncnncccg cnncc                                                                                   685

```

<210> 13

<211> 694

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

ttaaaaaagg gctgaaaaa agggagcca caaatctgtc tgcrtccca cnttancnt
 180
 tggcaaatna gcatctgtc tcnttgctg cngccctcanc ncaaaaaanc ngaaactcnat
 240
 cnggccagg aatacatctc ncaatnaacn aaatnganc aggcnnatgg aaatggcngga
 300
 tggatatac ntcgcttgt tganctcta agttcnttc cctcatcnc accctgccag
 360
 ctnagtctg ttagaaaaat gccngaatc naacnccgt tttcncatc ngaatrtaga
 420
 tctncanaaa cttccrtggcc acnatcnaa ttnangnca cgnacana tn cctccatna
 480
 ancnccccc acnttigna gccangacaa tgactgcn tn aantgaagc ntgaaggan
 540
 aactrtgaaa ggaaaaaaa cttgtctcc ggcctctcc aacnctctg tcttnancac
 600
 tgcrtctng naaccttga agcccnnga cagrttaca tgrtgtcta nnaaacngac
 660
 ncttnatnt cnatctctcc nanaacgat ncncc

<210> 16
 <211> 669
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien
 <220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1) ... (669)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

cgcagaaga gacagcag tgtcccgtr ttcctctcc cctcccttc tccgtrtgc
 60
 tccccggcc cctacatc cacagrtccg gtcctgcac gtcctagaaa caagaaagag
 120
 agaaacctgc gtagagagacc gtagagagaa agcagagacac gtagagagaaa gaaggtatc
 180
 tgcrtgagag agcrtgagag gcaagcraa aggcraaaa agcagccra ggaacaaaagc
 240
 ctggaggtc cgaatcttc atgaagagac tccagaaaag gcaaaaagtac tctgacrcng
 300
 gagaacaaa catgzcraa gccaacatga agaatgaagc gctgccaagt gcanagaccag
 360
 acaagaacct ggtgactgt gatcacatcc ccaacccaca ggaatctgcc agagaaagt
 420
 ctgcctgc accagcagc tgcgggtg ccaagtga tgaatctgcc ggggtctgc
 480
 canatctgag acgctctcc cctgcccc cccgggtct gtcrtggctc ctgcccc
 540
 tgcrttga gccannggtc aggaagrtgg ncnngtrng gctggaagc aaaaacctc
 600
 cctgtrtgt tcccaacctg gggcctgc angaaatga nccrttct
 660
 tntctncc

<210> 17
 <211> 697
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien
 <220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1) ... (697)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

gcaagatatg gacaactaag tgaagaata atnctatac gctctagtn tccnggcn
 60
 gacgtctga ggaannaac gctggccan ctgcggcca cacaaggga tcntgtrnat
 120
 gctgtccan ggganccca ncnctcgan ccaatntcac accggnccn tngcccaan
 180
 nctggctcn ctnggccng ncagctcnc gncctctcc gcnmctcn ttnctctc
 240
 cncnccctc ncnacacct cctacccng gctccctcc cagcccccc cgcgaanct
 300
 ccaanccn nctnccga ancnccncc gcnctcncc cngccccct gccccccg
 360
 cncnccncc nctnccga ancnccncc gcnctcncc cngccccct gccccccg
 420
 cncnccncc nctnccga ancnccncc gcnctcncc cngccccct gccccccg
 480
 agncacgcn tccgccccn gacgccccn cccgctgc tcaactctc ggnccnang
 540
 ccccgctcnc ncnccgcn gcnccgcn cgcctccgc cncngnctn cncnccng

```

ccccngcngn angcngtgcg cncangncc gngccggnnc ncaccctccg ncncccgccc 600
cgcccgtggt gggctcccgc cncgcggntc antcccncc cntncgccc ctntccgntc 660
cnnncctcnc gctcngcgcg cgcccnccnc cccccc 697

```

```

<210> 18
<211> 670
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(670)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 18
ctcgtgtgaa ggggtgcagta cctaagccgg agcggggtag aggcggggcg gcacccccc 60
ctgacctcca gtgcccggg cctcaagatc agacatggcc cagaacttga acgacttggc 120
gggacgggtg cccgcccggc cccggggcat gggcacggcc ctgaagctgt tgctgggggc 130
cgggcgcgtg gcctacgggtg tgcgcgaatc tgtgttcacc gtggaaggcg ggncagagc 240
catcttcttc aatcgggatc gtggagtgc caggacacta tccctgggccc anggccttca 300
cttcaggatc cttgggttcca gtacccanc atctatgaca ttcggggccag acctcgaaaa 360
aatctcctcc ctacagggtc caaagacctc cagatggtga atatctccc gcgagtgttg 420
tctcgaccaa tgcctcangaa ctctctaaca tgttccancg cctaagggcc ggactacnaa 480
gaacgantgt tgcggtccat tgtcacgaag tgcctcaagaa ttnggtggc caagttcaat 540
gncctcacnn ctgacnccc agcggggcca agttancctt ggttgatccc cgggganctg 600
acnnaaaagg gcccaaggact tccctcctc ctggataatg tggccntcac aaagctcaac 660
ttrancacc 670

```

```

<210> 19
<211> 606
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(606)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 19
actagtgcc accctagctc ccaggccagt tctctgaatg tgcaggagtt ccaggatctc 60
tggcctcagt tgtccttggg tattgatggg ggacaaattg gggatggcca gagccccgag 120
tgtcgcttg gctcaactgt ggttgatttg tctgtgccc gaaagtttg catcattcgt 180
ccaggctgtg ccctggaaag tactacagcc atcctccaac agaagtacgg actgctcccc 240
tcacatgcgt cctacctgtg aaactctggg aagcaggaag gcccagacc tgggtgctgga 300
tactatgtgt ctgtccactg acgactgtca aggcctcatt tgcagaggcc accggagcta 360
gggactagc ctgactttta aggcagtgtg tctttctgag cactgtagac caagcccttg 420
gagctgctgg tttagccttg cacctgggga aaggatgtat ttatttctgt tttcatatat 480
cagccaaaag ctgaatggaa aagtttagaa cattcctagg tggccttatt ctaataagtt 540
tcttctgtct gtttctgttt tcaattgaaa agttattaaa taacagattt agaatttagt 600
gagacc 606

```

```

<210> 20
<211> 449
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

<400> 20
 actagtaaac aacagcagca gaacatcag taccagcagc gtcgcccagc ggaagatcag
 cagccgacaga gccgagggaga accccgcgc cctgagggag accctgtccaa acctctcaaa
 caccacagcc cgcctgccag gartggactcg ctgctcactg cagcccgagat aaacactaac
 tgcagaaaca tcaaggagct caactgccca aacttagca agctctccat ggcgccaggct
 ctccaagat acaacaaacta agaaaggaa gttccagaa gttccagaa catgaactct
 tgaagtccaca ccagggccaa tcttggaaag aatatatctg catatrtgaaa agcacagagg
 atctcttag tgcattgcc garttggct ataacagct ctctctagcc ataataaaat
 aaaa'aaaaa ctgactgct tgcataaaa

<210> 21
 <211> 409
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 21
 taccataa ctgtrgaata ataaacaa gtgtgtgtg atcatcaaaa ggttaaccat
 caatgataaa aggaacaaag tgcatalag tgaacaaaca tggatgcact tcaaaaaact
 tagttrtagt gaagaacaaa acaaggga caataatgct ggtctctct atgtaaact
 acgaataaa aacagagcc aaccactct gagcagatg ggaagtrgagat agactrgaaa
 aaggaaagaa ggaactcta cgtcagtaga aatgctctg tctcactgg gtrgtagtca
 tctggtagta aataatctc aatatatc gaactatata ctaagaact ctgcattcta
 tgggatgta aataataaaa gacataaaa aaaaaaaa

<210> 22
 <211> 649
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1) .. (649)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 22
 acaatttca tcatctaa cacttgaag cacttgaac attctcaag aacctgcat tattctcgca
 tgaataagat gtracrtgca tatgttgaat tactactgtr gacagtctcc gcagaaatcc
 tattcagtg gaccaacatc gtggcatggc agcaaatgcc aacatrttct ggaatagcag
 caaatctaca agagaccctg gtgtgtctct cgttcttct tcttgtctc tccccctcc
 tccgtaata gcaaggatgg aangagggtc ggaagtat gaatracctc ttcagtagt
 agctctgaag tgtcacatc aatatcagtr tttttaaac atgactcag ttnaatgtag
 aagaggaag aagaggaag tgttcaactc ttaatacac tgaattagaa attgatatgc
 ttaatacag agtctgagc tatgtagc tgtcttact tctgcttca tctgacctta cgttgacagt
 gtrgaagcag gtrgaataac tagggcata tatatrtct ttttcttaa tcttctgtaa gctgttctat
 gatgttctc tggaaatcc cagataatc caggaaaca tctgcatgtr gtrtatcagt
 ctgaagtrcn taccatctc attacaacaa aaacnccag aacgnttg

<210> 23
 <211> 669
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(669)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 23

actagtgcg	tactggctga	aatccctgca	ggaccaggaa	gagaaccagt	tcagactttg	60
tactctcagt	caccagctct	ggaattagat	aaattccttg	aagatgtcag	gaatgggata	120
tatcctctga	cagcctttgg	gctgcctcgg	ccccagcagc	cacagcagga	ggaggtgaca	180
tcacctgtcg	tgcccccttc	tgtcaagact	ccgacacctg	aaccagctga	ggtggagact	240
cgcaaggtgg	tgctgatgca	gtgcaacatt	gagtcgggtg	aggagggagt	caaacaccac	300
ctgaacttct	tgctgaagtt	ggaggacaaa	ctgaaccggc	acctgagctg	tgacctgatg	360
ccaaatgaga	atatccccga	gttggcgggt	gagctgggtg	agctgggctt	cattagttag	420
gctgaccaga	gccgggtgac	ttctctgcta	gaagagactt	gaacaagttc	aattttgcca	480
ggaacagtac	cctcaactca	gccgctgtca	ccgtctcttc	ttagagctca	ctcgggccag	540
gccctgatct	gcgctgtggc	tgtcctggac	gtgctgcacc	ctctgtcttc	ccccccagtc	600
agtattacct	gtgaagccct	tccctccttc	attattcagg	anggctgggg	gggctccttg	660
nttctaacc						669

<210> 24

<211> 442

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 24

actagtacca	tcttgacaga	ggatacatgc	tcccaaaacg	tttgtracca	cacttaaaaa	60
tcactgccat	cattaagcat	cagtttcaaa	attatagcca	ttcatgattt	actttttcca	120
gatgactatc	attattctag	tcctttgaat	ttgtaagggg	aaaaaaaaaca	aaaacaaaaa	180
cttacgatgc	acttttcttc	agcacatcag	atttcaaatc	gaaaattaaa	gacatgctat	240
ggtaatgcac	ttgctagtac	tacacacttt	ggtacaacaa	aaaacagagg	caagaaacaa	300
cggaaagaga	aaagccttcc	tttgttggcc	cttaaaactga	gtcaagatct	gaaatgtaga	360
gatgatctct	gacgatacct	gtatgttctt	attgtgtaaa	taaaattgct	ggtatgaaat	420
gacctaaaaa	aaaaaaaaaga	aa				442

<210> 25

<211> 656

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(656)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 25

tgcaagtacc	acacactgtt	tgaattttgc	acaaaaagtg	actgtaggat	caggtgatag	60
ccccggaatg	tacagtgtct	tgggtgcacca	agatgccttc	taaaggctga	cataccttgg	120
accctaattg	ggcagagagt	atagccctag	cccagtggtg	acatgaccac	tccctttggg	180
aggcctgagg	tagaggggag	tggatgtgtt	tttctcagtg	gaagcagcac	atgagtgggt	240
gacaggatgt	tagataaagg	ctctagttag	ggtgtcattg	tcatttgaga	gactgacaca	300
ctcctagcag	ctggtaaagg	ggtgctggan	gccatggagg	anccttagaa	acattagcat	360
gggctgatct	gattacttcc	tggcatcccc	ctcactttta	tgggaagtct	tattagangg	420
atggggacagt	tttccatata	cttgctgtgg	agctctggaa	cactctctaa	atttccctct	480
attaaaaatc	actgccctaa	ctacacttcc	tccctgaagg	aatagaaatg	gaactttctc	540
tgacatannt	cttggcatgg	ggagccagcc	acaaatgana	atctgaacgt	gtccaggttt	600
ctcctganac	tcattctacat	agaattgggt	aaacctctcc	ttggaataag	gaaaaa	656

```

<210> 26
<211> 434
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien
<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1) .. (434)
<223> n = A,T,C or G
<400> 26
actgtgtcag actgcacgc caaccacga aatataccca catgccagaa aagtgaagtc
ctagtggttc ccatctatgt ttcaatctgt ccataccta ggccctcgcg taaaaaaca
acaaaaaac gctgccaggt tttagaagca gttcttggtc caaaaccatc aggaacctgc
cacagggttc ctttgaat ataccacat gtaaaaggga atctggcttc catctcatc
aataactgaa ttgtcaggct ttgatgata atgttagaaa taagttagct tctgttgtgg
gaataagta taatcagtat tcatctcttc gtttttgc accctttc cttcaatgt
gtcatcttga ctgtrtgaaa aatatctct ctatnaatc aaactaacct gcccttaaaaa
aaaaa aaaa
<210> 27
<211> 654
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien
<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1) .. (654)
<223> n = A,T,C or G
<400> 27
actagttcaa cacagtcaaa aacatgttc tgaatctct gtaaaccaag gcattaatc
taataaaca ggtaccatt agtaaccat tgaataaaa aggaatacca taatgaatat
ttcaactgc atccttaaca ttagccacta aatacgttat tgcrtgatga agaccttca
cagaatcttc ttgatcgca catctactc ggctacttca taccatgcc ttaagagggg
gcagtttctc aaaagcagaa acatgcgcg agttctcaag ttctctctc aatccactt
gaaatgaagg gcagtcggcc cccaatgtgg ggaagtccga acatttctg aatccactt
ttctgttcg cggctaattg acagtctctg tcatacta gatccgatc ttcccaaaag
gttgtattc acaagaggc cagctaatag cagaatacat gacctgaaa gagaatgaa
atcaagctg ttgagccaggc agganctcag tatggcaaa gtcttgaaa tcngccattt
gttaaaaaa aaatrtaaa gcntttatg tataccatgg aacctatgaa anggcaaggg
aatgttaag aanaattta agtgcacga ccanaanga aaaaaaaaa aaaa
60
120
180
240
300
360
420
480
540
600
654

```

```

<210> 28
<211> 670
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien
<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1) .. (670)
<223> n = A,T,C or G
<400> 28
cgltgcaca taccgggagg attccacag ctgcaggct acagcccta cggattgcca
60

```

```

ggaaggggcg aaagatatgt gggataaaact gagaaaagaa nccaaaaaac tcaacatcca      120
aggcagctta ttgaactctt gcggcagcgg caacggggcg gcgggggtccc tgctcccggc      180
gttcccgggtg ctcttggtgt ctctctcggc agcttttagcg acctgncctt cctctctgagc      240
gtggggccag cccccccgc ggcgcccacc cacnctcact ccatgctccc ggaaatcgag      300
aggaagatca ttagttcttt ggggacgttn gtgattctct gtgatgctga aaaacactca      360
tataggggaat gtgggaaatc ctganctctt tnttatntcg tntgatttct tgtgttttat      420
ttgccaaaat gttaccaatc agtgaccaac cnagcacagc caaaaatcgg acntcngctt      480
tagtccgtct tcacacacag aataagaaaa cggcaaaccc accccacttt tnanttttat      540
tattactaan tttttctgt tgggcaaaaag aatctcagga acngccctgg ggccnccgta      600
ctanagttaa ccnagctagt tncatgaaaa atgatgggct ccncctcaat gggaaagcca      560
agaaaaagnc

```

<210> 29

<211> 551

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(551)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 29

```

actagtcctc cacagcctgt gaatccccct agacctttca agcatagtga gcggagaaga      60
agatctcagc gtttagccac cttaccatg cctgatgatt ctgtagaaaa gggttcttct      120
ccctctccag ccaatgatgg gaaagtattc tccatcagtt ctcaaaaaca gcaagaatct      180
tcagtaccag aggtgcctga tgttgacac ttggcacttg agaagctggg accctgtctc      240
ctctctgact taagtcgtgg ttcagaagtt acagcaccgg tagcctcaga ttcctcttac      300
cgtaatgaat gtcccagggc agaaaaagag gatacncaga tgcttccaaa tcttctctcc      360
aaagcaatag ctgatgggaa gaggagctcc agcagcagca ggaatatcga aaacagaaaa      420
aaaagtgaat ttgggaagac aaaagctcaa cagcatttgg taaggagaaa aganaagatg      480
aggaaggaag agagaagaga gacnaagatc nctacggacc gnnncggaag aagaagaagn      540
aaaaanaaaa a

```

<210> 30

<211> 684

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(684)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 30

```

actagttcta tctggaaaaa gcccggggtg gaagaagctg tggagagtgc gtgtgcaatg      60
cgagactcat ttcttggaag catccctggc aaaaatgcag ctgagtacaa gggtatcact      120
gtgatagaa cttggactgct ttttgagata atagagatgc tgcagtctga agagacttcc      180
agcacctctc agttagaatga attaatgatg gcttctgagt caactttact ggctcaggaa      240
ccacgagaga tgactgcaga tgtaatcgag cttaaaaggga aattcctcat caacttagaa      300
gggtggtgata ttctgtgaaga gtcttcctat aaagtaattg tcatgccgac tacgaaagaa      360
aaatgcccc gttgttgga gatacagcg ggagtcttca gatacactgt gtcctcgatg      420
tgcagaagtt gtcagtggga aaatagtatt aacagctcac tcgagcaaga accctctga      480
cagtactggg ctagaagttt ggatggatta ttacaatat aggaaagaaa gccaaagaat      540
aggtnatgag tggatgagta aatggtggan gatggggaat tcaaatcaga attatggaag      600

```

aagtnttccc tgttactata gaaggaatt atgttattt acatgcagaa aatcatanag
660
684

<210> 31

<211> 654

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1) ... (654)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 31

gcgcagaaaa ggaaccaata ttccagaaac aagcttaata ggaacagctg cctgtacatc
60

aaacatctctc cagaatgacc cagaagttat catctgtgga gctggcgtgc ttggctctgc
120

ttctggcagct agaatagctg gagaatrtcc gtagcggggt ggttatcatg ttctcaagaa
240

ccttggctctc gtagatcacag ttgaaagctc gtagtccccg gtrgtaaatg gttacatgat
300

tcatgatcacg ggaagacaaa tcaagatrtcc agatrtccaa cccctgtca gaaaacaatc
360

aagrtgcagag ttgaaagact ttccatcacg gaagatrtcc catgagctcc cggaaagcag
420

ctatggcaga gcccaatgca aagrttatcg aagtggttgc gttacagtta ttagaaggaag
480

atgatgttgc gattggagttc cagttacaag atcaagagac ttggagatat caaggaactc
540

catgctccac tgaatgttgc ttgagatggg ctttccca anttcagga aagcctgtgc
600

tcaataaag ttctgtatca ctcatrtgt tggcttcta tgaagaaatgc nccc
654

<210> 32

<211> 673

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1) ... (673)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 32

actagtgaag aaaaagaat tctgatacgg gacaaaatg ctctcaaaa catcatctc
60

tatcacctga caccagaggt ttctatgga aaagatrtg aacctgtgtc tactaaatc
120

ttaaaagcca caaagggag caaatcttc ctgaaagag taaatgatat acctctgtg
180

aatgaatgga aatcaaaaga atctgacatc atgacacatc atgacacaaa atgtgttat
240

gataaactcc tctatccagc agacacaccc gtrggaaatg atcaactgct ggaatatc
300

aataaatca tcaaatcat ccaaatcaag ttgttccgtg gtagcaccct caaagaatc
360

ccgtgacctg tctatnagcc aatataaa aatacacca aatcatrtga ttggagtgc
420

ttgtgggaat aactgaaaaa gtagaccgag aatacgaatc atcacagtc ctgaatat
480

atacctagga ttctactgg aggtggagaa acagaaagaa tctgaaagaa ttgttacaag
540

aaanganrtccc aagrtcacca aatcatrtga aggtgtgtgat ggtcttatc ttgaagatgaa
600

gaaatataaa gacgctrcag gtagacnccc catgaaagaa ttgccagcca caaaaaaat
660

<210> 33

<211> 673

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1) ... (673)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 33
 actagttatt tactttcctc cgcttcagaa ggtttttcag actgagagcc taagcatact 60
 ggatctgttg tttcttttgg gtctcacctc atcagtggtc atagtggcag aaattataaa 120
 gaagggtgaa aggagcaggg aaaagatcca gaagcatgtt agttcgacat catcatcttt 180
 tcttgaagta tgatgcatac tgcattattt tatttgcaaa ctagggaattg cagtctgagg 240
 atcatttaga agggcaagtt caagaggata tgaagatttg agaacttttt aactattcat 300
 tgactaaaaa tgaacattaa tgttnaagac ttaagacttt aacctgctgg cagtcccaaa 360
 tgaattatg caactttgat atcatattcc ttgatttaaa ttgggctttt gtgattgant 420
 gaaactttat aaagcatatg gtcagttatt tnattaaaaa ggcaaaacct gaaccacctt 480
 ctgcacttaa agaagtctaa cagtacaaat acctatctat cttagatgga tntatttntt 540
 tntattttta aatattgtac tatttatggg nggtggggct ttcttactaa tacacaaatn 600
 aatttatcat ttcaanggca ttctatttgg gtttagaagt tgattccaag nantgcatat 660
 ttctgctactg tnt 673

<210> 34
 <211> 684
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1) ... (684)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 34
 actagtttat tcaagaaaag aacttactga ttctctgtt cctaaagcaa gagtggcagg 60
 tgatcagggc tgggttagca tccggttcct ttagtgagc taactgcatt tgtcactgat 120
 gaccaaggag gaaatcacta agacatttga gaagcagtg tatgaacgtt cttggacaag 180
 ccacagttct gagccttaac cctgtagttt gcacacaaga acgagctcca cctccccctt 240
 ttcaggagga atctgtgcgg atagattggc tggacttttc aatgggttcg ggttgcaagt 300
 gggcactgtt atggctgggt atggagcggc cagccccagg aatcagagcc tcagcccgcc 360
 tgcttgggtt gaaggtacag gtgttcagca ccttcggaaa aagggcataa agtngtgagg 420
 gacaattctc agtccaagaa gaatgcattg accattgctg gctatttgct tncctagtan 480
 gaattggatn catttttgac cangatnntt ctntatgct ttnttgcaat gaaatcaaat 540
 cccgcattat ctacaagtgg tatgaagtc tgcnncccc agagaggctg ttcaggcnat 600
 gtcttccaag ggcagggtgg gttacaccat tttacctccc ctctcccccc agattatgna 660
 cncagaagga atttntttcc tccc 684

<210> 35
 <211> 614
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1) ... (614)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 35
 actagttcaa cgcgttngcn aatattcccc tggtagccta cttctctacc cccgaatat 60

gtaagatcg agcaatggct tcaaggacatg ggtccctctc tccgtgatc atcaagtcg 120
tcaatgcatg aagaatggct tgcctcagtg tntcaacctc accaaggcctg tcccttggctc 180
cacacctcgc tccctgtrtag tgcctgtrtag cagcccccac canatgacct tggccaagtc 240
acggtctctc tgtgttcaat gttgttnggc tgaatgtgtg aaagtanggt ggaaccaaggt 300
aagncnctg agcagncanc nccagtrctg caccagcagc gccctcgcct tactnnggtg 360
tccnggtctc tccctggccc gngtgggcta nggcctgatc cgggaanatg ccttgcang 420
gaatggnga taantgggat ctaccaatg atctggcaa aacnatntc aagatntn 480
tgcttatgt ggganacana tccanctctc atctnctgct gnanatnaca cctcctcgt 540
gntcgnctc gcttcgat tccganaca cncantnaa tactggctc ctgttgrtaa 600
aaaaaaaaaaaa

<210> 36

<211> 686

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1) ... (686)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 36

gtgctggcc cgtctcgc cttcccca tccctactc tccctctc cttccctcc 60
ctccctctc gactgtgtc tgcctgtgc agactccctc tccctgtgc ccagcccagc cctagtgtca 120
taacctcgtt gccacccggt tgcctccctc tccctgtgc ccagcccagc cctagtgtca 180
gggcgggggc ctggagcagc ccgagggcac tccagcagga anaaaaaga cagcacrnaa 240
ctcagctcgc cagctccggt gctnctcgc cgcgcctg cactnagaca gacgcgcctc 300
acctgcctg ggcacacgct acccgtgtt gacttggctc tcagttgcct cacccttctg 360
ggtatctctc aatcagcgtc tgcacaagtat gttaaacctat gctacgcctag gtagatcacag 420
ggaactgtat tggaaactat tgggtgtcta aaggtctgtt tgggtgtgcaa cactgataaa 480
gtagtccacc aagcagctca cagcagctgc agatrtccaa gctcaagtgt gggatgtgtt 540
ctcaggatat naatgtata cctgtctcat aacacatgtt caagaaatgtt gattccccca 600
gatatctat atctgttat cggggganag gataactgtt tcnctatctc taatgtgaaaca 660
aactnaaaca aaactaag aatccc

<210> 37

<211> 681

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1) ... (681)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 37

gagacacn naagtcan aganaaaag angcatgga cacaanccag gcnctgatgc 60
cacttccca ccagancca ggcctcccca tcnngcccca ngnccggang accangactc 120
cancctgnat caatctgan tctatctctg tcccatncc accctcggag tgganngcgn 180
aaagtccga cnnncagga agctcctgc ancaaccan gccccncc tgnctggctn 240
natagaaac tgtgtaccnn gctgcanaat tcatcacgga gcaagcang ggcacnntc 300
cacactagt tnnngatgan gctnaacca ggaacctncc cagcnaatg amaanngga 360
tgcggagga ggaagaccc gnaanggatc tggcccggn tgcacacccca ccaaccttag 420
gatatnccc ctgtcatgag tctctgtagg tctaacccga cccgcctcca tctcttaaca 480
natnctctc natcgggact gacangctgg gcatnnggag ggcatacccc cancatcccc 540

```

tnanaccaac agcnacngan natnggggct cccnngggc ggngcaacnc tccncaccc 600
cgggcgnggc cttcggtgnt gtcctcctc aacnaattcc naaangggcg gcccccngt 660
ggactcctcn ttgtccctc c 681

```

```

<210> 38
<211> 687
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1) ... (687)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 38
canaaaaaaaa aaaacatggc cgaaaccagn aagctgcgcg atggcgccac ggccccctctt 60
ctcccgccct gtgtccggaa ggttccctc cgaggcgccc cggctccgc aagcggagga 120
gagggcgga cntgccggg cggagctca naggccttg ggccgtctg ctctccgc 180
atcgcaagg cggcctaac cttaggcctc cccgcaaagg tcccnangc ggngggggcg 240
gggggctgtg anaaccgcaa aaanaacgct gggcgcgcn cgaaccctc caccgccgc 300
aaggananac ttccacagan gcagcgtttc cacagccan agccacntt ctagggtgat 360
gcacccagc aagttcctgn cggggaagct caccgctgc aaaaaanc ttcgctccac 420
cggcgacna agggangan ggcanganc tgcgcgcgc acaggctatc tgatcacgc 480
gcccgccta ntctgcttt gtgaatctc actttgttc accccaccg ccgttctctc 540
ctccttgcc cttcctctna ccttaanaac cagcttctc taccnang tantnctct 600
gcnngtng aaattaattc ggccnccg aacctcttc ctgtggcaac tgctnaaaga 660
aactgctgt ctgntactg cngtccc 687

```

```

<210> 39
<211> 695
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1) ... (695)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 39
actagtctgg cctacaatag tgtgattcat gtaggacttc tttcatcaat tcaaaacccc 60
tagaaaaacg tatacagatt atataagtag ggataagatt tctaacattt ctgggctctc 120
tgacccctgc gctagactgt ggaaaggag tattattata gtatacaaca ctgctgttg 180
cttattagtt ataacatgat aggtgctgaa ttgtgattca caatttaaaa acactgtaat 240
ccaaactttt ttttttaact gtagatcatg catgtgaatg ttaatgttaa ttgttcaan 300
gttgttatgg gtagaaaaaa ccacatgcct taaaatttta aaaagcaggg cccaaactta 360
ttagtttaaa attaggggta tgtttccagt ttgttattaa ntgggttatag ctctgtttag 420
aanaaatcna ngaacangat ttngaaantc aagntgacat tatttnccag tgacttgta 480
atttgaatc anacacggca cttccgctt tggtnctat ggnnttgaa tccaanngg 540
ntccaaatct tnttggaaac ngtcnctta actttttac nanatctat ttttctatt 600
tggaatggc ctatttaang ttaaaagggg ggggnccac naccattct gaataaaact 660
naatatatat ccttgggtccc ccaaaattta agng 695

```

```

<210> 40
<211> 674
<212> DNA

```

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1) ... (674)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 40

```

actatgagc agtgggagc gttgctata cctgacctc atttatga attccactc
50      60      70      80      90      100      110      120      130      140      150
tataataa tagaaagaa aatccgggtg cttgcaatag agttatagga catlctatgc
160      170      180      190      200      210      220      230      240      250      260
tctatgctca tcttaataa tagcaacaat cgaacttagg atgtgttctt tcttctcgtg
270      280      290      300      310      320      330      340      350      360      370
tgatccaatcc ttaatttttg gaaacctata atacagtctt cctatctctg gtagataaaa
380      390      400      410      420      430      440      450      460      470      480
tcaatgggat cactgatatc taagtcatlc tgcctccatc cttaatatcc catatctcgt
490      500      510      520      530      540      550      560      570      580      590
ataagganaa antacctccc agcacagccc cctctcaaac cccaaccaaa accaagcatc
600      610      620      630      640      650      660      670      680      690      700
tggaatgagc cctcttatc tccgaantgt ggaatgatat acccatatcn ctccaatcc
710      720      730      740      750      760      770      780      790      800      810
tgnrtgggtc gggatatcat ttgaactgtg catgaaagaa ggnaatctct nctrtgggtc
820      830      840      850      860      870      880      890      900      910      920
aaantttncg ggttaattctg nctnugncaaa tccaatctnc tttaaagggtg ccttataaa
930      940      950      960      970      980      990      1000
atttgcctatc cngg

```

<210> 41

<211> 657

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1) ... (657)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 41

```

gaaacatgca agtaccacac actgtttgaa ttctgcacaa aagtgcctg taggatcag
50      60      70      80      90      100      110      120      130      140      150
gtgatagccc cggatgtac agtgccttgg tgcaccaaag tgcctctaa aggcrtgacat
160      170      180      190      200      210      220      230      240      250      260
accttgggag ccttaattggg cagaagatag agccctagcc cagtgtgtgac atgaaccatc
270      280      290      300      310      320      330      340      350      360      370
ccttgggag gctgaagata aagggaatgg tatgtgttct ctcatggag cagcacatga
380      390      400      410      420      430      440      450      460      470      480
atnngtnaca ngtgttaaa ntaagntct anttgggtgt tctgtcatc tgaaaaantg
490      500      510      520      530      540      550      560      570      580      590
acacactcct ancancttgg aaagggttgc tggaaagccat ggaagaatcc taaaaaatc
600      610      620      630      640      650      660      670      680      690      700
agcatgggct gatcctgata ctctctggca tcccgctcac ttctatggga agtcttatc
710      720      730      740      750      760      770      780      790      800      810
naaggatggg anantttcc atatcttggc tgttgggaat ctggaaatc ctctaaatc
820      830      840      850      860      870      880      890      900      910      920
ccctctata aaaaatcatg ncttactac actctctctc tgannggaaat gaaatggacc
930      940      950      960      970      980      990      1000
ttctctgac ttatgtcttg gcatggganc cagcccaaat taaatctga cttntccggt

```

<210> 42

<211> 389

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1) ... (389)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 42

```

actagtgtctg aggaatgtaa acaagtttgc tgggccttgc gagacttcac caggttggtt      60
cgatagctca cactcctgca ctgtgcctgt caccaggaa tgtctttttt aattagaaga      120
caggaagaaa acaaaaacca gactgtgtcc cacaatcaga aacctccgtt gtggcagang      180
ggccttcacc gccaccaggg tgtcccgcga gacagggaga gactccagcc ttctgaggcc      240
atccgaaga attcctgttt gggggttgtg aaggaaaatc acccggtttt aaaaagatgc      300
tgttgcctgc ccgcgtngtn gggaaggagc tggtttcctg gtgaatttct taaaagaaaa      360
atattttaag ttaagaaaaa aaaaaaaa

```

```

<210> 43
<211> 279
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<400> 43
actagtgaca agctcctggg cttgagatgt cttctcgtta aggagatggg ccttttggag      60
gtaaaggata aaatgaatga gtctgtcat gattcactat tctagaactt gcatgacctt      120
tactgtgtta gctctttgaa tgtcttgaa attttagact ttctttgtaa acaataata      180
tgctcttatac attgtataaa agctgttatg tgcacagtg tggagatcct tgtctgattt      240
aataaaatcac ttaaacactg aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa

```

```

<210> 44
<211> 449
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1) ... (449)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 44
actagtagca tcttttctac aacgttaaaa ttgcagaagt agcttatcat taaaaaacia      60
caacaacaac aataacaata aatcctaagt gtaaatacagt tattctaccc cctaccaagg      120
atatcagcct gttttttccc ttttttctcc tgggaataat tgtgggcttc ttcccaaatt      180
tctacagcct ctttctctct ctcattgctt agcttccctg ttgacagca tgcgttgtgc      240
aagantgggc tgtttngctt ggantnccgt ccnagtggaa ncatgcttcc ccttggtact      300
gttggaaagaa actcaaacct tcnancccta ggtgttncca ttttgtcaag tcatcactgt      360
atttttgtac tggcattaac aaaaaaagaa atnaaatatt gttccattaa actttaataa      420
aactttaaaa gggaaaaaaa aaaaaaaa

```

```

<210> 45
<211> 559
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1) ... (559)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 45
actagtgtgg gggaaacacg gacacttaaa gtcaatctgc gaaataattc ttttattaca      60
cactcactga agtttttgag tcccagagag ccattctatg tcaaacattc caagtacttc      120
ttgagagccc agcattacat caacatgccc gtgcagttca aaccgaagtc cgcaggcaaa      180
tttgaagctt tgcttgctcat tcaaacagat gaaggcaaga gatttgctat tcgactaat      240

```

ggtgaagctc ttggaaaaaa ttacatagaa tacttttgt gttgaagttaa ttacataagt
300
tgatatttg taactttac ttctacac acaattatgc ttgttatat atatttga
360
tgatggatat ctataattg agattttgt ttacaagct aatactgaag actgactga
420
aatattatg atctagccca tagtatgtta cttaaccttt acaggggtgaa aaaaaattc
540
tggttttga ttgatatga tactctgaat aaatatggga atatatatta atgtgggttaa
559
aaaaaaagaa

<210> 46

<211> 731

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1) .. (731)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 46

actgattca gtaacatggc tgcatagat gcaaccata tatlccattt agttctctc
60
tcagttccc taacaattgt ttgaacctga atatatatg ttatgtatgt gttgcatgt
120
actgtcatgt atatgtgtga tatgttatga atatatata gcatatacat gtataata
180
tatataatga catatatatg cacatatatn atcaatgagt tccaagtga gttcttatt
240
cattatata tatlccctcc ctctgtctgc tcaactgggc ttgcaagagc atagcaattg
300
cttgattcc ttggtatag agtttatct tggcatctc tgaactctagc cttaacctta
360
gattctctat ccagatatcc tccatatct atcttaaac ctgaagnggg taagagngtc
420
ataagattgt agtatgaag anttgccta gttaaatat atctcagga accatctcat
540
ctacaatta aattgtaaaa tgatgtttg ttgtatctga aaaaatgttt agaaagaaga
600
atgtaacctgg gtaacctgtt tatcaagaa cctcnattta ttaagttccc tcatagcna
660
atccatat ngccccctct gacctgantt aatanaact tgaataatga atagttaatt
720
taggtttgg c

<210> 47

<211> 640

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1) .. (640)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 47

ttgngcgg ttggccct ctlttanga cactttatc cgccttgaa tcttccgat
60
cgttaataac tctcaggtc cctgcctga caggttttt tcttanttgt ttgccttaaca
120
gtacacaaa tgtgataccc ttccaat atngatttnt tcatatacca tcntcnaatg
180
anaagactnc aacaatttt tgaatnccn aanaactggg ggtctnaana agtaantct
240
tggttatgtc ttaactgaag gnaactaang gaaanaagt ntgaacatt tacaacaact
300
tggttatgtc ttaactgaag gnaactaang gnaactaang gnaactaang gnaactaang
360
cagatatgtc caatgtccaag tccagcaggt tagatcaggt aatacatccc atggatgcat
420
tacaantc gttcccgaaa nanaagatgc cctaanggt tcttcnaact ggtccngaaa
480
acancataac ctgtgtcttg gnaaanaac tcttgggaag atcatctggc acaagtcccc
540
cccagttggg tctnccctgg cactaantc accnaatcna tccggaancc atctcttggc
600
ntggcncnt ntgggacca ntctttcac aactgnaccc

20

<210> 48
 <211> 257
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 48
 actagttatc gaaaatgtaa atatcacttg tgtactcaaa caaaagttag tcttaagctt 60
 ccaccttgag cagccttgga aacctaacct gcctctttta gcataatcac attttctaaa 120
 tgatcttctt tgttcctgaa aaagtgattt gtattagttt tacatttgtt ttttggaaga 180
 ttatctttgt atatgtatca tcataaaata tttaaataaa aagtatcttt agagtgaana 240
 aaaaaaaaa aaaaaaa 257

<210> 49
 <211> 652
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(652)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 49
 actagttcag atgagtggct gctgaagggg ccccttctg attttcatta taaccaatt 60
 tccacttatt tgaactctta agtcataaat gtataatgac ttatgaatta gcacagttaa 120
 gttagacacta gaaactgccc atttctgtat tacaatata aataggaaac attggaaga 180
 tggggaaaaa aatcttcttt taaaatggct tagaaagttt tcagattact ttgaaaattc 240
 taaactcttt tctgtttcca aaacttgaaa atatgtagat ggactcatgc atcaagactg 300
 ttttcaagc tttctcaca tttttaaagt gtgattttcc ttttaataa catatttatt 360
 ttctttaaag cagctatct ccaacccatg actttggaga tatacctatn aaaccaatat 420
 aacagcangg ttattgaagc agctttctca aatgttgctt cagatgtgca agttgcaaat 480
 tttattgtat ttgtanaata caatttttgt tttaaactgt atttcaatct atttctccaa 540
 gatgcttttc atatagagtg aaatatccca ngataactgc ttctgtgtcg tcgatttga 600
 cgcataactg cacaaatgaa cagtgtatag ctcttgggtg tgcattnacc cc 652

<210> 50
 <211> 650
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(650)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 50
 ttgcgctttg attttttttag ggcttgtgcc ctgtttcact tatagggtct agaatgcttg 60
 tgrtgagtaa aaaggagatg cccaatatcc aaagctgcta aatgttctct ttgccataaa 120
 gactccgtgt aactgtgtga acacttggga tttttctct ctgtcccgag gtctgtctct 180
 gctttctttt ttgggttctt tctagaagat tgagaaatgc atatgacagg ctgagancac 240
 ctccccaac acacaagctc tcagccacan gcagcttctc cacagcccca gcttcgcaca 300
 ggctcctgga nggtcgcctg ggggaggcag acatgggagt gccaagggtg ccagatgggt 360
 ccaggactac aatgtcttta tttttaaactg ttggccactg ctgcccctac cctgtcccg 420
 ctctggagta ccgtctgccc canacaagtg ggantgaaat ggggggtggg ggggaacctg 480
 attcccantt aggggggtgcc taactgaaca gtagggtatan aagggtgtgaa cctgngaant 540

gcttctat aa attatnttcc ttgttanaat tattttttaa tttaattctt gttanaactgc 600
cnggggaaaa ggggaaaaaa aaaaaaaat tctnttttaa cacatgaaca 650

<210> 51
<211> 545
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1) .. (545)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 51

tggcgtgcaa ccagggtagc tgaagttgg gtcctggac tgaagttggc catlaggcct 60
cctgnaatcc cagctccctc ccaaccaagc cagtcrtggc acgtggcaca gggcaaaacct 120
gactcccttc gggcctcagt ttccctccct cttcatgana tgaagaagaat accacttttt 180
ctgttggtc taacnttgct ggaacncaag tgtngtcatc atgtgtgat tgggtgatgt 240
gtncaaaaat gcaagaagctc actgacctag agaggaanla agagagatag tgaatganag 300
ggacanaagg agtcatatc tggatagat ccaaccncc ccaaccttct cctctcagtc 360
cctgcnctcc atgtntcctgg tntggtgagt ccttctggcc accanccatc atgctttgca 420
ctgctcttcc tnatnaaaaca aanaaanaa tgtctgacag ngtttaaata aaaaaanaaa 540
caagcttctc 545

<400> 52

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1) .. (678)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<210> 52
<211> 678
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

accagtagaa gaacttggc gcttctggc cttcaacag cgtctaagt catctgcagt 50
ggaggaagac gatctggggg gggagggggg gggggcagg tccgtggggc ttcccttant 120
ntatctcat ntcaantgna cmtgtcggc tcttccctcg tcncaatnga anttaantccc 180
tggnaaccnna nccctctcn nctnccctc cccctcccg ncncctccn cttttntan 240
ncttcccat ctcntccct cctnaangtc ccaacnccgn cagcaatnnc ncaactnctc 300
nctcnccncc tccnccggt cttctntctc cnaentntnc ncnnntnccn tggcnntnaa 360
aanctctccc cmtgcaanc gatctctc cttcnman ctttccatc cttntctctc 420
nctcgctccc ntctnccnnc ccaactctcn ccttcgncct cantaaactc nccnccctn 480
cgnatcctn nntcctcn accnccncc tccctctcn cctctctcc ccggtntntc 540
tctctccncc nntcnmctc cmtcnccnt tccggcccn tccggcccn cncnccntc 600
cctcctncc cantcatcn cttntnccat nctnccncc nctcaacncc gctncccncc 678

<220>

<210> 53
<211> 502
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(502)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 53
 tgaagatcct ggtgtcgcca tgggccgcgc ccccgcccgt tgttaccggt attgtaagaa 60
 caagccgtac ccaaagtctc gcttctgcgc aggtgtccct gatgccaaaa ttgcatttt 120
 tgacctgggg cggaanaang caaaantgga tgagtctccg ctttgtggcc acatggtgtc 180
 agatcaatat gagcagctgt cctctgaagc cctgnangct gcccgaattt gtgccaataa 240
 gtacatggta aaaagtngtg gcnaagatgc ttccatatcc ggggtgcggt ccacccttc 300
 cacgtcatcc gcatcaacaa gatgttgtcc tgtgtcgggg ctgacaggct cccaacaggc 360
 atgccaagtgc ctttggaaa acccanggca ctgtggccag gggtcacatt gggccaattt 420
 atcatgttca tccgcaccaa ctgcagaaca angaacntgt naattnaagc cctgccagg 480
 gncaanttca aatttcccgc cc 502

<210> 54
 <211> 494
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(494)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 54
 actagtccaa gaaaaatatg cttaatgtat attacaaagg ctttgtatat gttaacctgt 60
 tttaatgcca aaagtttgct ttgtccacaa ttcccttaag acctcttcag aaagggatct 120
 gtttgcttta atgaatactg ttgggaaaaa acacagtata atgagtgaag agggcagaag 180
 caagaaattt ctacatctta gcgactccaa gaagaatgag tatccacatt tagatggcac 240
 attatgagga ctttaattct ttcttaaaaca caataatgtt ttcttttttc tttattcac 300
 atgatttcta agtatatttt tcatgcagga cagtttttca accttgatgt acagtgaactg 360
 tgttaaattt ttctttcagt ggcaacctct ataattctta aaatatgggt agcatcttgt 420
 ctgttttgaa ngggatatga cnatnaatct atcagatggg aaatcctgtt tccaagttag 480
 aaaaaaaaaa aaaa 494

<210> 55
 <211> 606
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(606)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 55
 actagtaaaa agcagcattg ccaaataatc cctaattttc cactaaaaat ataataaatt 60
 gatgttaagc tttttgaaaa gtttaggtta aacctactgt tgttagatta atgtatttgt 120
 tgcttccctt tatctggaat gtggcattag cttttttatt ttaacctctt ttaattctta 180
 ttcaattcca tgacttaagg ttggagagct aaacactggg atttttggat aacagactga 240
 cagttttgca taattataat cggcattgta catagaaagg atatggctac cttttgttaa 300
 atctgcactt tctaaatata aaaaaaggga aatgaagtat aaatcaattt ttgtataatc 360
 tgtttgaaac atgantttta ttgtcttaat attanggcct tgcccttttc tgttagtctc 420
 ttgggatcct gtgtaaaact gttctcatta aacaccaaac agttaagtcc attctctggg 480

actagctaca aatccgcttc catatctcac ntacaatct aatctaacctg aatatcttc
 540
 600
 606 aaaaaa

<210> 56
 <211> 183
 <212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

actagctac ttaacttac agcttatct gtaatgtaaa ccaacttct aatgtactgt
 60
 120
 180
 183 aatgaatg gttataaac gtacaatct tccctcatcc catcacacaa cttttttgt
 180
 183 aatgtatgaa ctgatttgg ttgtcaataa aacctgtgaa atataaaaaa aaaaaaaa
 183

<210> 57
 <211> 622
 <212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1) .. (622)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 57

actagctact acctctct cctgttagct aatcaatcaa tctctctcc ttgcccgtgg
 60
 120
 180
 240
 300
 360
 420
 480
 540
 600
 622 aactgtgaaa aaaaaaaaaa aa
 gaaaccttgaa ttaaaaccat gaanaaaaat gtttncctta aagatgtctan taattaatcg
 atataatct ccttinaatnt ttgagctctt gatagtctct aaaaatccant cccctctgcn
 gaganaaccan aagccctctga ttttaatct cctnnaaatg ttgtgaagnt atatnatacat
 tctaanaaa gcaagccctct ttgtctctc gggttaatg agcttgacct ananttcacg
 aggtatcttc tgaacttgtc tccctgctgg gtgggacaga agacaagaag gaaaggganng
 agaaacctg acttctctc cctctctcc cctcaaat tactggaaat ctatctgtc
 ctgggtcaaaa gctgcatrgaa accaggccct ggcaagcaacc ttggaaatggc ttggagtggg
 aatcagrtgag catgttctcg ctcaagctc ctgatctacc ccaacctctta ggtatcaagg
 gcagrtgaga gtgctgctgg gttagagctg cactgcccga ctgaagtggg gaagagagat
 120
 180
 240
 300
 360
 420
 480
 540
 600
 622

<400> 58

gaaacaatct tgaattgcta tgaaccgtca aagacttga agaaatctca tgaattctgca
 60
 120
 180
 240
 300
 360
 420
 433 aaaaaaaa aaa
 tgaaccttca aagacttcat ttgtgtatca tcaataaagt tgaattgttc aactgaaaaa
 tgaagrtaaa cctgtcccatc atgaatggcc tactgttcta ttaattgttc tgaacttgaat
 catatcttctg acttcaatcg ttgctgttgg atagaatat ttttaactgt tcttctgaaat
 accagcttca agctgaacca tttatgaat accaaataaa tagacctctc gtaactgaaaa
 tcccttcagc ttgcaagtgt gaataatgta tcatccagag tgaattatcc ttgtgacagt
 gtgtggaagc gtgaaaaatc gaaagttaac gcttctccac ttgctcatat agtfaaaggga
 120
 180
 240
 300
 360
 420
 433

<210> 58
 <211> 433
 <212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<210> 59
 <211> 649

<212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien
 <220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(649)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 59

actagttatt atctgacttt cnggttataa tcatttcta	gagtgtgaag tagcctctgg	60
tgtcatttgg atttgcatth ctctgatgag tgatgctatc	aagcaccttt gctgggtgctg	120
ttggccatat gtgtatgttc cctggagaag tgtctgtgct	gagccttggc ccacttttta	180
attaggcgtn tgtcttttta ttactgagtt gtaaganttc	tttatatatt ctggattcta	240
gacccttatac agatacatgg tttgcaaata tttctccca	ttctgtgggt tgtgtttca	300
ctttatcgat aatgtcctta gacatataat aaatttgtat	tttaaaagtg acttgatttg	360
ggctgtgcaa ggtgggctca cgcttgtaat cccagcactt	tgggagactg aggtgggtgg	420
atcatatgan gangctagga gtctgaggtc agcctggcca	gcatagcgaa aacttgtctc	480
tacnaaaaat acaaaaatta gtcaggcatg gtgggtgcacg	tctgtaatac cagcttctca	540
ggangctgan gcacaaggat cacttgaacc ccagaangaa	gangttgcag tganctgaag	600
atcatgccag ggcaacaaaa atgagaactt gtttaaaaaa	aaaaaaaaa	649

<210> 60
 <211> 423
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(423)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 60

actagttcag gccttccagt tcaactgacaa acatggggaa	gtgtgcccag ctggctggaa	60
acctggcagt gataccatca agcctgatgt ccaaaagagc	aaagaatatt tctccaagca	120
gaagtgagcg ctgggctgtt ttagtgccag gctgcggtgg	gcagccatga gaacaaaacc	180
tcttctgtat tttttttttc cattagtana acacaagact	cngattcagc cgaattgtgg	240
tgtcttaciaa ggcagggtct tcctacaggg ggtgganaaa	acagcctttc ttccttgggt	300
aggaatggcc tgagttggcg ttgtgggcag gctactgggt	tgtatgatgt attagtagag	360
caaccattta atcttttgta gtttgatna aacttganct	gagaccttaa acaaaaaaaa	420
aaa		423

<210> 61
 <211> 423
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(423)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 61

cgggactgga atgtaaagtg aagttcggag ctctgagcac	gggctcttcc cgccgggtcc	60
tccctcccca gacccagag ggagaggccc accccgccc	gccccgccc agccctgtc	120
caggtctgag tatggctggg agtcgggggc cacaggcctc	tagctgtgct gctcaagaag	180

actggtatcag ggtanctaca agtggccggg cctgcctt ggatctac cctgttcta
240
atttggtt 999tgcgg gtcctggc cctttcca cactnctc ctcnagacg
300
caaccctc 999gcaat 99gcttgn ctcnccgn tgtgcnac cttgtgt
360
ttaaggnct caaaatgt anlttccc ntgcnngg caaaaagga aaaaactnaa
420
aaa
423

<210> 62
<211> 683
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien
<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1) .. (683)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

gtcagagag gtcagagac tcttgagat gtcacagat tggatgaga ctagaaccaa
60
gaagagacc taagagactg ggaatgtt cctgcctca ggaagtga agacgtcag
120
gctgtcaaca ctaagaga gtccttga agccagagt ggaagacta gaccatga
180
tggggcact ggcactgtc cgtgacag acatcngt gggcactgc acacggggg
240
ggacaaat gtracatgt gggatcgc cctgtcca aaccaaca ntccactc
300
tgcacttga cttctccc atccccc atccccc atccccc cttcttgc
360
ccctcctgt tcttggat tcttccc tcaaatgt caatrtta nttrngacc
420
atgaactat gttgggtc nangtccc tnccaatgc atactaat ataatgtt
480
atctattt gaatatat taatgaat cgtgaatat tccctnctc
540
ctttrttt 99999999 ggaatgtt taaatrtt ttggancc cnatnggaaa
600
tnttactg 99999999 naaaaaan anrtccact ctnatngc cctnrtcn
660
ctaaaaaaa anananaa aan
583

<210> 63
<211> 731
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien
<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1) .. (731)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

actagtata aaggtgtg gctcttga cgtgcgtc ttggtccac tgcgcgaga
60
ccggccctg gacctcaag tcatcact gttgcgtgat cccgcgcgg tgcgcagt
120
acggatccgc tgcgcacag gctcatcg tgaagacta caggtgtgtg gcagcgaga
180
ccggagctc accgatgc cttcttgg gctgtggc gctgcggc acagcttgg cgtccanaa
240
gaaggcgtng 99999999 aantacacg cctcggcg catggantr cctctgcaa
300
taatatgt tnaaanctg canaanagc cctgcanc cctgaactg gntgcaggg
360
cncatccn gttgntgc gttacaag aacctgtt ggaataccc ncnaaaaa
420
ttccgggaaa atctncaa tttnttg ggaatntg gtraaaaa cnaaaatl
480
gaacnrtt tgcctnna aantaaact tngtccgg ggtccccc ncaaaact
540
ttttrttt tctnctcc cantnccc tngtccgg tttttrng ggaanccc
600
ccccctcc nanatrtt aagggtng anaatrtt nttncccc gggtcccc
660
gngnrtaaa ngtrtccc ccccgagg gnggggnc ctnaaaaa ctnrtcnna
720
cncnrtct n
731

<210> 64
 <211> 313
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(313)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 64
 actagttgtg caaaccacga ctgaagaaag acgaaaagtg ggaaataact tgcaacgtct 60
 gttagagatg gttgctacac atgttgggtc tgtagagaaa catcttgagg agcagattgc 120
 taaagttgat agagaatatg aagaatgcat gtcagaagat ctctcggaaa atattaaaga 180
 gattagagat aagratgaga agaaaagtac tctaattaag tcttctgaag aatgaagatn 240
 aaatgttgat catgtatata tatccatagt gaataaaatt gtctcagtaa agttgtaaaa 300
 aaaaaaaaaa aaa 313

<210> 65
 <211> 420
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(420)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 65
 actagttccc tggcaggcaa gggcttccaa ctgaggcagt gcatgtgtgg cagagagagg 60
 caggaagctg gcagtggcag cttctgtgtc tagggagggg tgtggctccc tcttccctg 120
 tctgggaggt tggagggaag aatctaggcc ttactttgcc ctctgccac ccttccctt 180
 gtagatactg ccttaacact cctcctctc tcagctgtgg ctgccacca agccaggttt 240
 ctccgtgtc actaatttat ttccaggaaa ggtgtgtgga agacatgagc cgtgtataat 300
 atttgtttta acattttcat tgcaagtatt gaccatcatc cttggttgtg tatcgttgta 360
 acacaaatta atgatattaa aaagcatcca aacaaagccn annnnnaana nnannngaaa 420

<210> 66
 <211> 676
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(676)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 66
 actagtttcc tatgatcatt aaactcattc tcagggttaa gaaaggaatg taaatttctg 60
 cctcaatttg tacttcatca ataagttttt gaagagtgcg gatttttagt cagggtctaa 120
 aaataaaact acaaatctgg atgcatttct aaattctgca aatgtttcct ggggtgactt 180
 aacaagggaat aatcccacaa tatacctagc tacctaatac atggagctgg gggtcaacct 240
 actgttttta aggatttgcg cttacttgtg gctgaggaaa aataagtagt tccgagggaa 300
 gtagttttta aatgtgagct tatagatngg aaacagaata tcaacttaat tatggaaatt 360
 gttagaaacc tggtctcttg ttatctgaat cttgattgca attactattg tactggatag 420

actccagccc atgcgaagc ctcagatc tancctgt agtcgaatc ctggaaat
 cttcttga aaaaatcga tccgcaggg ctatctt aaaaangaa tcttaagcct
 ccccgaaa antgtat taaatggga aatcgtggg naaaaatat cggtaggg
 ttaaggga aacta
 480
 540
 600
 660
 676

<210> 67
 <211> 620
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1) .. (620)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

caccatcaa gctcctacc aagaatccc ccagatctt gacctctt tctgatact
 gaattctgag cagctgatac aagagcctt ctagtgaac atcagataa tctgctgaat
 acaatccat taatgaagg gttacatctg ttagaagc actaagag agcagagca
 taagggaaaa aaatcctgac agaatccatc aaatccatc gtgccccctc taccataaac
 agatagatg gctgtgtgtg tctatccgt tgcagagaa tgcagactg agtaccataa
 cccaagaga ggaatcata gttagttaa acatgtaat cccaggaact aagttaat
 cactctgaa gttctctgt tttatctt gtttctgt ataatctg ggggaaaaang
 ctaaaaaaa aggtatcata atcttaac cagtgcctac taaaagtgt cctaataag
 tccctaacgg aanctatgg actcttaag tccagctt tttgtcttc caatataac
 tgcattggc ccttaaaat tgttgaaang catctctgcc tctaagttt gggaaaaatc
 60
 120
 180
 240
 300
 360
 420
 480
 540
 600
 620

<210> 68
 <211> 551
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1) .. (551)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 68
 actagtagc gttacataat cactgagag ctaattcta acatgcttt atagaccatg
 ctaatgcag accagtatc aaggctaat ctcacacct ctagctcta agagtctggc
 ttagaacaga cctctctgt caataactg tggccaactg aatccccctg gccgcatc
 gtaattgggt tgaatgact cccaaggcc aaaaagcta aagcagac tggatctc
 tctgagact tgtgaaact cctccaagg ctaggggtg cagtangtc tctggaggg
 actcgcacc acttgatat tcaacaagcc acttgaaacc caatataaa atgtatat
 tacaagctgat ggaactcaat tgaacctc aaaaactt tagtatacc catatattg
 ttaaaccaa tcaatctgt ctgcatgg atctggctcc tgtngcatat gtttttccn
 cctatgtct cccctcccc nacttaat taaaccnc atctgcnae tcnccnnnn
 60
 120
 180
 240
 300
 360
 420
 480
 540
 551

<210> 69
 <211> 396
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(396)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 69
 cagaaatgga aagcagaggt ttcatttctg ttataaaacg tctccaaaca aaaatggaaa 60
 gcagagtttt cattaaatcc ttttaccttt tttttttctt ggtaatcccc tcaaataaca 120
 gtatgtggga tattgaatgt taaagggata tttttttcta ttatttttat aattgtacaa 180
 aattaagcaa atgtcaaaag ttttatatgc tttattaatg ttttcaaaag gtatnataca 240
 tgtgatacat tttttaagct tcagttgctt gtcttctggt actttctggt atgggctttt 300
 ggggagccan aaaccaatct acnatctctt tttgtttgcc aggacatgca ataaaaattt 360
 aaaaataaat aaaaactatt nagaaattga aaaaaa 396

<210> 70
 <211> 536
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(536)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 70
 actagtgcga aagcaaatat aaacatcgaa aaggcgttcc tcacgttagc tgaagatata 60
 cttcgaaaga cccctgtaaa agagcccaac agtgaaaatg tagatatcag cagtggagga 120
 ggcgtgacag gctggaagag caaatgctgc tgagcattct cctgttccat cagttgccat 180
 ccaactcccc gttttctctt cttgctgcaa aataaaccac tctgtccatt tttaactcta 240
 aacagatatt tttgtttctc atcttaacta tccaagccac ctattttatt tgttctttca 300
 tctgtgactg cttgctgact ttatcataat tttcttcaaa caaaaaaatg tatagaaaaa 360
 tcatgtctgt gacttcattt ttaaatgnta cttgctcagc tcaactgcat ttcagtgtgt 420
 ttatagtcca gttcttatca acattnaaac ctatngcaat catttcaaat ctattctgca 480
 aattgtataa gaataaaagt tagaatttaa caattaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaa 536

<210> 71
 <211> 865
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(865)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 71
 gacaaagcgt taggagaaga anagaggcag ggaanactnc ccaggcacga tggcncctt 60
 cccaccagca accagcgccc cccaccagcc cccaggcccg gacgacgaag actccatctt 120
 ggattaatct nacctctntc gcctgnccca ttcctacctc ggaggtggag gccggaaagg 180
 tcncaccaag aganaantc ctgccaacac caaccgcccc agccctggcg ggcacganag 240
 gaaactggtg accaatctgc agaattctna gaggaanaag cnaggggccc cgcgctnaga 300
 cagagctgga tatgangcca gaccatggac nctacnccn ncaatncana cgggactgcy 360
 gaagatggan gaccnccgac nngatcaggc cngctnncca nccccccacc cctatgaatt 420
 attcccgcgt aangaatctt tgannggctt ccannaaagc gcctccccnc cnaacgnaan 480

tncacacatng ggaatanaag ctgggaactg naaggggcaaa anccatnaaat atccccagaaa
 540
 acaanctctc ccnaanaaac tggggcnccct caatnggtggn accaactat acctaaacg
 600
 caggccaagn aanaataaaa gggggggccc tccnnggnng acccccttc gtccttaat
 660
 ganngttaac cnccttgct accatgggtncc cennctctgt ntgnatgttc cennctccct
 720
 cncctatnc cnaagccgaac tcnatctnc ccgggggtgc natcnanang tncnccctn
 780
 tngtctgnc cngcccttc cnggggaacn cgttccccc tlanatacgg caccgggggn
 840
 865

<210> 72
 <211> 560
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1) .. (560)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 72

cctggactg tctgtctc agaacctgac gaccggcgga cggcgagctc tctctgact
 60
 aaaaagacagt gtccagtgct cngccctagg agtctacggg gaccgcccctc cggcgccga
 120
 ccatgcccac cttccctcggc aactggaaaa tcatccgctc ggaataatgc gangaatgc
 180
 tcnanctgc ggggtgtgaat gtgatgctna ngaanatgc tgtgtctgca ggtccaaagc
 240
 cagcagtga gatcnaacag gaggagagca cttctacat caaaacccctc accacccgtc
 300
 gcaacacaa gatcaactc nnngttgggg agganctga ggancaaat gtggaatngga
 360
 ngctgtinaa aaccgtgtga aatggagaaa tganataaaa atggtctgtg ancaaaaaat
 420
 cctgaagga gaagccccc anaactcctg gaccnagaata actgaccncc cnatngggga
 480
 actgatnct gaacccctga cggcggggat ganccttct tntggcncc naanggttc
 540
 560

<210> 73
 <211> 379
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1) .. (379)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 73

ctggggacc ggcgtngc nccatnccn gncgggaagg tggcaataaa aancnctga
 60
 aaccgncaa naaacatgcc naagatatgg acgaggaaga tngncttc ngnacaaac
 120
 gnanngagg aanaaaaaa ctcnangagc tctcaagcta atgcccgggg gaaggggccc
 180
 tggccacnn gtggaatcaa gaaatctggc aaanngtann tgtcctgt gccnangag
 240
 ataagngacc ctctatcca tctgtatcca aacctctcn tccccgna caactcttc
 300
 tncacgtan agntgganct antgtctgc tggacctgt gtncaatcca ganmaaac
 360
 tctgtcaaaa aaaaaataa
 379

<220>

<210> 74
 <211> 437
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

30

<221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(437)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 74
 actagttagc actgccacgc caaccccaga aaatacccca catgccagaa aagtgaagtc 60
 ctaggtgttt ccatctatgt ttcaatctgt ccattctacca ggcctcgca taaaaacaaa 120
 acaaaaaaac gctgccaggt ttanaagca gttctgggtc caaaaccatc aggatcctgc 180
 caccagggtt cttttgaaat agtaccacat gtaaaaggga atttggcttt cacttcattc 240
 aatcactgaa ttgtcaggct ttgattgata attgtagaaa taagtagcct tctgttggg 300
 gaataagtta taatcagtat tcatctcttt gttttttgtc actcttttct ctctnattgt 360
 gtcatttga ctgtttgaaa aatatttctt ctataaaatt aaactaacct gccttaaaaa 420
 aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaa 437

<210> 75
 <211> 579
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(579)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 75
 ctccgtcgcc gccaaagatga tgtgcggggc gcccttcgca acgcagccgg ccaccgccga 60
 gaccagcac atcgccgacc aggtgaggtc ccagcttgaa gagaagaaa acaagaagtt 120
 ccctgtgttt aaggccgtgt cattcaagag ccaggtgggt gcggggacaa actacttcat 180
 caaggtgcac gtcggcgacg aggacttcgt acacctgcga gtgttccaat ctctccctca 240
 tgaaaaaag cccttgacct tatctaacta ccagaccaac aaagccaagc atgatgagct 300
 gacctatttc tgatcctgac ttgggacaag gcccttcagc cagaagactg acaagtcatt 360
 cctccgtcta ccagagcgtg cacttgtgat cctaaaataa gcttcatctc cgggctgtgc 420
 ccttgggggtg gaaggggcan gatctgcact gcttttgcatt ttctcttctt aaatttcatt 480
 gtgttgattc ttctcttcca ataggtgac tttnattact tcagaatatt ttccaaatna 540
 gatataattt naaaatcctt aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa 579

<210> 76
 <211> 666
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(666)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 76
 gtttattcta tcttcccaac cagattgtca gctccttgag ggcaagagcc acagtatatt 60
 tccccgtttc tcccacagtg cctaataata ctgtggaact aggttttaac aattttttaa 120
 ttgatgttgt tatgggcagg atggcaacca gaccattgtc tcagagcagg tgcgtggctct 180
 ttcttggtta ctccatgttg gctagcctct ggtaacctct tacttattat ctccaggaca 240
 ctactacag ggaccaggga tgatgcaaca tcttctgtct ttatgacag gatgtttgct 300
 cagcttctcc aacaataaaa agcacgtggc aaaacacttg cggatattct ggactgttt 360
 taaaaaatat acagtttacc gaaaatcata ttatcttaca atgaaaagga ntttatagat 420
 cagccagtga acaacctttt ccaccatcac aaaaattctt tttcccgaan gaaaanggct 480

ttctcaatca nccctacatc cttaaatc tacaagatag ccccganac ttatcgaaac
tcatrttag caatatgan ttctatgn cgtacctg ttcaaatc ggtatcrga
atatcaatca ccaaccat ctccatgaa anaangga aangrgaan ttctaanag
cttaaa

<210> 77

<211> 396

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1) ... (396)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 77

ctcgagccg gggatcac taatcaca ngatatcg gcagcaat ctanattcg
atcatrgccc aaagtgcac ttgctgctc ctggtatc ggcctrgaa aggtatcata
catanganca tgcanaata aatccatc ttltgaaat canctcctg gggctgctc
tggatccag cataacanag actgcccctc tactgtgag gaatgcataa taagcatcg
atcaatrgag aaggagatc ctgagccctc agctccctaa atctgtgic tgtgacttc
gaagtcttc aaacctcga atctgtacac attaaatc tcaagtgac tttaaataa
aatatctca atggaaacaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaa

<210> 78

<211> 793

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1) ... (793)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 78

gcattctagc cgcagatca cacaagcag gtgggtgag aatccagag ttgcatgga
gaaaaatcca gtgctcagat tctgctcctc tgygcccctc tctacatc tggccagga
taccacagtc aaactggaag ccaaaaagga ccaaaaggac tctcgaccat aactgccc
gaacctcctc agaggtggg gtgaccatc catctggatc cagacatag aagaagctc
atataatcc aagaacagca acaaacctc gatgatcat catcatcgg atgagtggcc
acacagtcna gcttaagaa aagtgttgc tgaataataa gaaatccaga aattgacaga
gcagttgtc cctcctaatc tggttatga aacaactgac aaactcctga cagtgaagc
ccaggtatc ccaggtatc gttgttgc ccatcctga cagtgaagc cgtatccctg
ggaaagatc cnaaccgtc ctatgctac aaactgcaga tacyctcgt tgcctgacac
atgaaaagc tccaagtc ctnaaatga atgtgaagaa aaaaaatc cagcctcctg
tctgctggct tgaatgaa aaccagaaaa atgtgaaaaa tggctatgt ggaacana
gacacctgat taggttgg tcatgttccac cactatctc aaaaaaaaaa ncttaaaa
ttggtcfaat tntctttn aaacaatng tctcactc gngancgat tcttaaaaaa
ataaatctt ggc

<210> 79

<211> 456

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1) ... (456)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 79

actagtatgg	ggtagggaggc	cccacccttc	tcccctaggc	gctgttcttg	ctccaaaggg	60
ctccgtggag	agggactggc	agagctgang	ccacctgggg	ctggggatcc	cactcttctt	120
gcagctgttg	agcgcaccta	accactgggc	atgccccac	ccctgctctc	cgcacccgct	180
tcctcccgac	cccangacca	ggctacttct	cccctcctct	tgctccctc	ctgccccctg	240
tgctctgat	cgtangaatt	gangantgtc	ccgccttggt	gctganaatg	gacagtggca	300
ggggctggaa	atgggtgtgt	gtgtgtgtgt	gtgtgtgtgt	gtgtgtgtgt	gccccccccc	360
tgcaagaccg	agattgaggg	aaancatgtc	tgctgggtgt	gaccatgttt	cctctccata	420
aantncccc	gtgacnctca	naaaaaaaaa	aaaaaa			456

<210> 80

<211> 284

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1) ... (284)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 80

cttcgtacct	ctagaaaaga	taggtattgt	gtcatgaaac	ttgagtttaa	attttatata	60
taaaactaaa	agtaatgtct	actttagcaa	cacatactaa	aattggaacc	atactgagaa	120
gaatagcatg	acctccgtgc	aaacaggaca	agcaaatattg	tgatgtgttg	attaaaaaga	180
aataaataaa	tgtgtatatg	tgtaacttgt	atgtttatgt	ggaatacaga	ttgggaaata	240
aatgtatttt	cttactgtga	aaaaaaaaaa	aaaaaaaaaa	aana		284

<210> 81

<211> 671

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1) ... (671)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 81

gccaccaaca	ttccaagcta	ccctgggtac	ctttgtgcag	tagaagctag	tgagcatgtg	60
agcaagcggg	gtgcacacgg	agactcatcg	ttataattta	ctatctgcc	agagttagaaa	120
gaaaggctgg	ggatatttgg	gttggcttgg	ttttgatttt	ttgcttggtt	gtttgttttg	180
tactaaaaca	gtattatctt	ttgaatatcg	tagggacata	agtatataca	tgttatccaa	240
tcaagatggc	tagaatgggt	cccttctgag	tgtctaaaac	ttgacacccc	tggtaaatct	300
ttcaacacac	ttccactgcc	tgcgtaatga	agttttgatt	catttttaac	cactggaatt	360
tttcaatgcc	gtcattttca	gttagatnat	tttgcacttt	gagattaaaa	tgccargtct	420
atttgattag	tcttattttt	ttatttttac	aggcttatca	gtctcactgt	tggtgtgcac	480
tgtgacaaa	tcataataac	ccccnaggac	aacacacagt	atgggacac	atattgtttg	540
acattaaagt	ttggccaaaa	aatgtttgcat	gtgttttacc	tcgacttgct	aaatcaatan	600
canaaaggct	ggctnataat	gttgggtgggt	aaataattaa	tnantaacca	aaaaaaaaaa	660
aaaaaaaaaa	a					671

<210> 82
 <211> 217
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien
 <220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1) .. (217)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G
 <400> 82
 ctgcagatgt tcttgcataa tcaanaaagt taaagtgcac taatgtttga
 agacaataag tgggtgtgtc tcttgttct aataagataa actttttgt ctttgtctca
 tcttataagg gagtgtatg tcatgtataa aaacatactg tgtgtataa caggcttaac
 aatctctta aaggaaaaa aaaaaaaa aaaaaa
 217
 180
 120
 60
 <210> 83
 <211> 460
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien
 <220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1) .. (460)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G
 <400> 83
 gcgagatggg agcaccaaga tctcggctc ggaacgagac tgcacggatc gttttaagaa
 aatgcagac aaaccagaca tgggggaat cgccagcttc gatnagcca agctgaanaa
 aacggagacg caggaagaaga acaacctgcg gaccaagag accatrgagc angagaagcg
 gagtgaatc tcttaagatc ctggaagatc tcttaacccc gtcctctcga agaccccaag
 cgtgatgtgg aggaagagcc acctgcgaaga tggacacgag ccaagaagctg cactgtgaac
 ctggccacac cgcccgatg ccaacggcct gtaggtctct gaaggagccc cccccaatcg
 gactgcaca tctcgggtc tgcacggga tatatacaa natatctgt atgaataatg
 annataaac acacctcgtg gcancaana aaaaaaaa
 460
 420
 360
 300
 240
 180
 120
 60
 <210> 84
 <211> 323
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien
 <220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1) .. (323)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G
 <400> 84
 tggtagatc tggctctgtg gactgctgg gacgggatc aagaagatc tctggaagct
 gtagtccaan gcatcttgc ggttaacgg gtcacgggac aaggaacac agctctctaa
 aartgaagtc taccgganat aacaatcttc tgggcagaga tgcctatct aacaacncc
 gtcctctggc aacaacnaac aatcctggg aatatccggc catgaacnctg ctgtctcaat
 cnaacatctc tctagctgac cgtatcatc gtcacgatc gtcacgatc actacanatc ataataatg
 atctctctga naaaaaaaa aaa
 323
 300
 240
 180
 120
 60

34

<210> 85
 <211> 771
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(771)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 85
 aaactgggta ctcaacactg agcagatctg ttctttgagc taaaaaccat gtgctgtacc 60
 aanagtttgc tcctggctgc tttgatgtca gtgctgtac tccacctctg cggcgaatca 120
 gaagcaagca actttgactg ctgtcttggg tacacagacc gtattcttca tcctaaattt 180
 attgtgggct tcacacggca gctggccaat gaaggctgtg acatcaatgc tatcatcttt 240
 cacacaaaaga aaaagtgtgc tgtgtgcgca aatccaaaac agacttgggt gaaatatatt 300
 gtgctgtctc tcagtaaaaa agtcaagaac atgtaaaaac tgtggctttt ctggaatgga 360
 attggacata gcccaagaac agaaagaact tggctggggt ggaggtttca cttgcacatc 420
 atgganggtt tagtgcttat cttatttgtg cctcctggac ttgtccaatt natgaagtta 480
 atcatattgc atcatanttt gctttgttta acatcacatt naaattaaac tgtattttat 540
 gttattttata gctntagggt ttctgtgttt aactttttat acnaantttc cttaaactatt 600
 ttggnttant gcaanttaaa aattatattt ggggggggaa taaatattgg antttctgca 660
 gccacaagct ttttttaaaa aaccantaca nccnngttaa atggtnnggt ccnaatggtt 720
 ttgtgttttn antagaaaaa ttnttagaac natttgaaaa aaaaaaaaaa a 771

<210> 86
 <211> 628
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(628)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 86
 actagtttgc ttacatttt tgaaaagtat tatttttgtc caagtgttta tcaactaaac 60
 cttgtgttag gtaagaatgg aatttattaa gtgaatcagt gtgacccttc ttgtcataag 120
 attatcttaa agctgaagcc aaaatatgct tcaaaagaaa angactttat tgttcattgt 180
 agttcataca ttcaaagcat ctgaactgta gtttctatag caagccaatt acatccataa 240
 gtggagaang aaatagatta atgtcnaagt atgattgggt gagggagcaa ggttgaagat 300
 aatctggggt tgaaattttc tagttttcat tctgtacatt ttagttrnga catcagattt 360
 gaaatattaa tgtttacctt tcaatgtgtg gtatcagctg gactcantaa cacccttttc 420
 ttccctnngg gatggggaat ggattattgg aaaatggaaa gaaaaaagta cttaaagcct 480
 tcctttcnca gtttctggct cctaccctac tgatttancc agaataagaa aacattttat 540
 catcntctgc tttattccca ttaatnaant tttgatgaat aaatctgctt ttatgcnnac 600
 ccaaggaatt nagtggnttc ntenttgt 628

<210> 87
 <211> 518
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature

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<222> (1) .. (518)
<223> n = A,T,C OR G

<223> n = A, T, C or G

<400> 87

518	aaaaaa	cccccc	aaaaaa	gggggg	cccccc
480	aaaaaa	cccccc	aaaaaa	cccccc	cccccc
420	aaaaaa	cccccc	aaaaaa	cccccc	cccccc
360	aaaaaa	cccccc	aaaaaa	cccccc	cccccc
300	aaaaaa	cccccc	aaaaaa	cccccc	cccccc
240	aaaaaa	cccccc	aaaaaa	cccccc	cccccc
180	aaaaaa	cccccc	aaaaaa	cccccc	cccccc
120	aaaaaa	cccccc	aaaaaa	cccccc	cccccc
60	aaaaaa	cccccc	aaaaaa	cccccc	cccccc

88 <210>

<211> 1844

<212> DNA

<213> Нормо саплен

36 >400

[illegible]

<210> 85

<211> 523

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapi n

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(523)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 89

tttttttttt	tttttttttagt	caatccacat	ttattgatca	cttattatgt	accaggcact	60
gggataaaga	tgactgttag	tcattcacag	taaggaagaa	aactagcaaa	taagacgatt	120
acaatatgat	gtagaaaatg	ctaagccaga	gatatagaaa	ggtcctattg	ggtccttctg	180
tcacctgtgc	tttccacatc	cctacccttc	acaggccttc	cctccagctt	cctgcccccg	240
ctccccactg	cagatccccct	gggattttgc	ctagagctaa	acgagganat	gggccccctg	300
gccctggcat	gacttgaacc	caaccacaga	ctgggaaagg	gagccttttcg	anagtggatc	360
actttgatna	gaaaacacat	aggggaattga	agagaaaantc	cccaaattggc	caccctgtgc	420
gggtgctcaag	aaaagtgttc	agaatggata	aatgaaggat	caagggaatt	aatanatgaa	480
taattgaatg	gtggctcaat	aagaatgact	ncnttgaatg	acc		523

<210> 90

<211> 604

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(604)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 90

ccagtgtggt	ggaatgcaaa	gattacccccg	gaagcttttcg	agaagctggg	attccctgca	60
gcaaaggaaa	tagccaatat	gtgtcgtttc	tatgaaatga	agccagaccg	agatgtcaat	120
ctcacccacc	aactaaatcc	caaagtcaaa	agcttcagcc	agtttatctc	agagaaccag	180
gggagccttc	aaggcatgt	agaaaatcag	ctgttcagat	aggcctctgc	accacacagc	240
ctctttcctc	tctgatcctt	ttcctcttta	cggcacaaca	ttcatgtttg	acagaacatg	300
ctggaatgca	attgtttgca	acaccgaagg	atttcctgcy	gtcgcctctt	cagtaggaag	360
cactgcattg	gtgataggac	acggtaattt	gattcacatt	taacttgcta	gttagtgata	420
aggggtggta	cacctgtttg	gtaaaatgag	aagcctcgga	aacttgggag	cttctctcct	480
accactaatg	gggagggcag	attattactg	ggatttctcc	tgggggtgaat	taatttcaag	540
ccctaattgc	tgaaattccc	ctnggcaggc	tccagttttc	tcaactgcat	tgcaaaattc	600
cccc						604

<210> 91

<211> 858

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(858)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 91

tttttttttt	ttttttttta	tgattattat	tttttttatt	gatctttaca	tcttcagtgt	60
tggcagagtt	tctgatgctt	aataaacatt	tgctctgata	agataagtgg	aaaaaattgt	120
catttcttta	ttcaagccat	gcttttctgt	gatattctga	tcctagttaga	acatacagaa	180

ataaatgtct aaaaacagcac ctcgatcttc gtcataaca ggaactaagt cactgtgatc
240
tataataagc ttggctaaaa ttggacataga gtggaagtag tcacactca gccaagaag
300
agaaatctct gtataatctc accagagat tcacaagat ccaacacat ggaactagt
360
atcccccggt ctgcaggaat tcgatatcaa gcttatcgat accgtcgacc tcgaggggg
420
gcccggtacc caatctcgcc tatagttgagt cgtatatcagc gcgtcgacc gccgtcgacc
480
tacaacgtctg tgacttggga aaccttggcg tcaaccacat taatctcgctt gacgcacatc
540
ccctctcgc cagcttggcg aatagcgaan agcccgacc gatctcgctt ncaacagt
600
cgagcctga atgcgcatg ggaacggcc ttgtagcgcg catlaagcg cggcnggtg
660
tggngntcc ccaacgtgac cgnracact ggaacggcc ttgtagcgcg agctnctaat cgggggntct
720
tccctctc tctcgcacc gttcgcggt ttcccggn agctnctaat cgggggntct
780
ccttcttctc tcttctctaa ngnttctcng gaccttngan ccaaaaaatc ttgatctagg
840
ggaggtctcc cgaagggt

<210> 92
<211> 585
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1) .. (585)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 92

gttgatctc ctgttgagt tatacaggag atctctctc ttgcctctc ttgcctctc
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tccatctatg tccatctca gccagctca tcatactcag tcatactcag cagtgaact
120
tagacgagaa tctgagtgct gttctagaca tcatactcag tatgtctaac agtccctc
180
atatctacaga aagctatggc ttgaatcagg aatgacacat tcttccact tatctgata
240
gaacaaatgt tatataagca tcagaaacct ttgccaacct gaggatgtaa agatcaataa
300
aaaaataat aatctatnan naaananan ttgaagggtg gccgccaagg cgttgtagcc
360
cagctctctg tccctttag ttgaggtcaa ttgcctgctt ggcgttaata atggtcctag
420
ctgtctctctg ttgtaaatg ttatccggtc caaatctcn cnaacatac gaggccggaa
480
gcnrtanagt taaaagcctg ggggtgctca attgagttag cnaatcaca ttaattgnt
540
tgctctccac ttgcctgctc ttccantcgg ggaacctgtc tcgnc

<210> 93
<211> 567
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1) .. (567)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 93

cggcagtrct gctgtctgct tgtcacctc ggaatctggc tgaactggc gggaggaaca
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agactcgggc ttgggtgggc anggaaaggc accgggggct gctgtgaaag atcttgaa
120
tccccgttac ccaactccc ctgtctcat gtrtgtnaag gaaacctgtg ccggccaagc
180
ccagctctcc ttgtgtgata actaatgata ttgctctctc ttgggaataa anaataaca
240
ataaatctgc tantgtctc ttgaannnnn nnnnnnnnnn ggggnnccgc ggggnnccgc
300
cncgngnga aacccccctc ttgtctccc tcaatigaaa ggtaatng cncnctggc
360
gtrtaannct gggccaanct tngttncccg tgnrtgaaat gtrtaannct tcccaatc
420
ccccctncc ttccaaacct anntgtcna anccggggg gtrgccaan
480
ngnaatcnaa cnaaacccc nrttaaatng nrttgcncn ccaanngccc cnccttccca
540

nttcgggggaa aacctnttcc gtgcccc

567

<210> 94
 <211> 620
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

 <220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(620)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 94
 actagtcaaa aatgctaaaa taatttgga gaaaatattt tttaagtagt gttatagttt 60
 catgtttatc ttttattatg ttttgtgaag ttgtgtcttt tcactaatta cctatactat -120
 gccaatattt ccttatatct atccataaca ttatactac atttgaana naatatgcac 180
 gtgaaactta acactttata aggtaaaaat gaggtttcca anatttaata atctgatcaa 240
 gttcttggtta ttccaaata gaatggactt ggtctgttaa gggctaagga gaagaggaag 300
 ataagggttaa aagttgttaa tgaccaaaca ttctaaaaga aatgcaaaaa aaaagtttat 360
 tttcaagcct tcgaactatt taaggaaagc aaaatcattt cctaaatgca tatcatttgt 420
 gagaatttct cattaatatc ctgaatcatt catttcacta aggcctcatgt tnactccgat 480
 atgtctctaa gaaagtacta tttcatgggt caaacctggt tgccatantt gggtaaaggc 540
 tttcccttaa gtgtgaaant atttaaaatg aaattttcct ctttttaaaa attctttana 600
 aggggttaagg gtgttgggga 620

<210> 95
 <211> 470
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

 <220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(470)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 95
 ctgcaccttc tctgcacagc ggatgaacc tgagcagctg aagaccagaa aagccactat 60
 nactttntgc ttaattcang agcttacang attcttcaaa gagtgngtcc agcatccttt 120
 gaaacatgag ttcttaccag cagaagcaga cctttacccc accacctcag cttcaacagc 180
 agcaggtgaa acaacccatc cagcctccac cttaggaaat atttgttccc acaaccaagg 240
 agccatgcca ctcaaagggt ccacaacctg naaacacaaa nattccagag ccagggtgta 300
 ccaagggtccc tgagccagggt ctgtaccaan gtccctgagc cagggtgtac caangtccct 360
 gagccaggat gtaccaagggt ccctgancca ggtgttccaa ggtccctgag ccagggtaca 420
 ccaagggcct gngccaggga gcatcaangt ccctgaccaa ggcttatcaa 470

<210> 96
 <211> 660
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

 <220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(660)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 96
 tcttcttctt ggaattcaaa gcaatttaat gagggcagag caggaaacat
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 tgaagacctt ctgcttaatt caggggctta caggatctt caggatgtrt grgaacaaa
 gcttatagt acgtatctt agtatcaaa agtatgag agtatgtrt gggtrgagaa
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 cagcatcttg ngtrtgctt ctcaaggct tgrctgtrga ccaattact tctgcttgn
 ctctgctga gctgggctg gatgaccgt tgaagaccat ggtctgtrta ccttgrta
 gctgncaca ggaacttgg tgrtccctg ctcaaggact tgratgcttg ggtcaggg
 aaactgatt aagcttgg caagggaact tgratgcttg tggctcaggg acctggn
 anctgggt canggaact tgnccaac tggcttcaa gggaccttg gnaaccttg
 gcnaaggac ccttggnc aacctgggc tnaaggacc cttggnnc nanccttggc
 60 120 180 240 300 360 420 480 540 600 660

<210> 97
 <211> 441
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1) ... (441)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 97

ggaccatatt tctctaca ccagaccag ccaactgtrt agcatgagtr
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 agcttccact caggaaact gtaacccaa aaccbaaggag ccttgcca
 ccaagtrgct tgaacctg caccccaag tggcttgaagc cggccaagcc
 agcatgcca cccaagtrt gcttccaat agtccactc agtccagcc
 agcagaaac caagcagag taatgtrgt ccacagccat gcttggagga
 agatgtrga tccctact catctgtrt atgagtrcca tttgcttgc aatagcat
 ctgtctccc caaaaaaa a
 60 120 180 240 300 360 420 441

<210> 98
 <211> 600
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1) ... (600)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 98

gtatctct ctccacca ggaaccagca ctgtrtcagc atgagtrtcc agcagcagaa
 gcagccctgc atccacccc ctcagcttca gcagcagcag gtrgaacagc cttgcagcc
 tccactcag gaacatgca tcccaaaa caaggagccc tggccaagcc aggtgctga
 gccctgccc ccaagtrgc ctgagccctg ccagccccaag gtrccaagag catgcccc
 caagtrgctt gaggccctgc cttaatagt cactccaaga ccagccagc agaanacca
 gcagaaatga ttrgtrccc agcatgccc rtgagagcc ggcacana tgcrtgaatcc
 cctatcccat tctgtrtg agtccatrt gcttgcatt tagcatctg tctcccca
 aaaaatgt gctatgaa gctatrtcc acacactct agtccctga tgaagctga
 gtrcttaant acganctag ttrtcagct ctcaaatcc tctgaagaaa agatrtaa
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 60 120 180 240 300 360 420 480 540 600

<210> 99
 <211> 667
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(667)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 99
 actagtgact gagttcctgg caaagaaatt tgacctggac cagttgataa ctcattgtttt 60
 accatttaaa aaaatcagtg aaggatttga gctgctcaat tcaggacaaa gcattcgaac 120
 ggctcctgacg ttttgagatc caaagtggca ggaggtctgt gttgcatgg tgaactggag 180
 tttctcttgt gagagttccc tcatctgaaa tcatgtatct gtctcacaaa tacaagcata 240
 agtagaagat ttgttgaaga catagaaccc ttataaagaa ttattaacct ttataaacat 300
 ttaaagtctt gtgagcacct gggaattagt ataataacaa tgttnatatt tttgatttac 360
 attttgtaag gctataattg tatcttttaa gaaaacatac cttggatttc tatgttgaaa 420
 tggagatttt taagagtttt aaccagctgc tgcagatata ttactcaaaa cagatatagc 480
 gtataaagat atagtaaag catctcctag agtaatatc acttaacaca ttggaaacta 540
 ttatttttta gatttgaata tnaatgttat tttttaaaca cttgttatga gttacttggg 600
 attacatttt gaaatcagtt cattccatga tgcantattac tgggattaga ttaagaaaga 660
 cggaaaa 667

<210> 100
 <211> 583
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(583)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 100
 gttttgtttg taagatgac acagtcattgt tacactgac taaaggacat atatataacc 60
 ctttaaaaaa aaaatcactg cctcattctt atttcaagat gaatttctat acagactaga 120
 tgtttttctg aagatcaatt agacattttg aaaatgattt aaagtgtttt ccttaattgt 180
 ctctgaaaac aagtttcttt ttagttttta accaaaaaag tgcccttttt gtcactggat 240
 tctcctagca ttcattgattt ttttttcata caatgaaatt aaaattgcta aaatcatgga 300
 ctggctttct ggttggattt caggtaagat gtgtttaagg ccagagcttt tctcagtatt 360
 tgattttttt cccaatatatt tgatttttta aaaatatata catnggtgct gcatttatat 420
 ctgctggttt aaaattctgt catatttcac ttctagcctt ttagttatgg caaatcatat 480
 tttactttta cttaaagcat ttggttattt ggantatctg gttctannct aaaaaaanta 540
 attctatnaa ttgaantttt ggtactcnnc catatttggg tcc 583

<210> 101
 <211> 592
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(592)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 101
 gtgagacgt accaagagca gccgtcgaag acaacctggga agaaaaagaa aggcagcccc
 gggaacgcga aggagcagga aagaaaaaaa cgcgcgaactc gctcgcctcg gttagacctc
 ggagtgactg gaggtgggc agaaaggagc cagcaatctc cagcaganaa cttccaaagg
 gatctgttaa tagtgaacaa atggaagta cagcaganaa cttatgtctg caaatctgt
 aaatggactg gaataaaact gcttccccca ttgctctatg aaactgcaca ttggtcatg
 tgaatacttc ttttttgc aaggctaatc caattatlat tattccatct accaatctt
 atttgcga ttgatgtat tattttgtaa atgtatcttg ttgataaatg acncaatgaa
 tttttgtaca taatgcnctt anatatacc atcaagtctg ttgataaatg acncaatgaa
 gtgnncnman ttgnggttg aatttaatga atgacctaat ttatatccc aa

<210> 102
 <211> 587
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1) ... (587)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 102
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 gggtctgtca ttccgtcag ggctggagag gctggcctcc gctgcacatg aaactcaagc
 ccaggcgat gcccttccc tagcaatac ctggcctcc gcatccctcc gctgcacatg
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 ggagccttc caaaactcag ggtctgaagc anactatag ggaggggtg gatcttgggt
 gaactgtccc atctccttc aggtcagctc angttcaaccn ggnctcttga acccagcctg
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<210> 103
 <211> 496
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1) ... (496)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 103
 anagactgg cctacnctgc tctctctcg ctaacctac aatgcccaac atgacgaac
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 ggtgtgggtc tccaccaca ccaatttgac tctgtgtc ctgnanngtg gntctctctg
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 ccttaacat gatataacc acccatgcaa nngctatcg gccagctac catttaacc
 ttgctcag aattctatc agttcaact ttggcatct cttggcgat agagtgtg
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<210> 104
 <211> 575
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(575)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 104
 gcacctgctc tcaatccnnc tctcaccatg atcctccgcc tgcanaaact cctctgccaa 60
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 ccccccaaaa aaaggncaan cccctcaann tgggaangttg aaaaaatcct cgaatgggga 480
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<210> 105
 <211> 619
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(619)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 105
 cactagtagg atagaaacac tgtgtcccgga gagtaaggag agaagctact attgattaga 60
 gcctaaccac ggtaactgc aagaagaggc gggatacttt cagctttcca tgtaactgta 120
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 gacaacctac ttgtcttggc tgagtgaagg aatgatattc atatattcat ttattccatg 360
 gacatttagt tagtgctttt tatataccag gcatgatgct gagtgaact cttgtgtata 420
 tttccaaatt tttgtacagt cgctgcacat atttgaaatc atatattaag acttccaaaa 480
 aatgaagtcc ctggtttttc atggcaactt gatcagtaaa ggattcnctt ctggttggtg 540
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<210> 106
 <211> 506
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(506)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 109

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acccgaggtc tcgctaaaat catcatggat tcacttggcg ccgtcagcac tcgacttggg      60
tttgatcttt tcaaagagct gaagaaaaca aatgatggca acatcttctt tccccctgtg      120
ggcatcttga ctgcaattgg catggtcctc ctggggaccc gaggagccac cgcttcccag      180
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ataagcaaac tcactaatga ttatgaactg aacataacca acaggctgtt tggagaaaaa      360
acatacctct tccttcaaaa atacttagat tatgttgaaa aatattatca tgcattcttg      420
gaacctgttg attttgraaa tgcagccgat gaaagtcgaa agaagattaa ttcctgggtt      480
gaaagcaaaa caaatgaaaa aatcaaggac ttgttcccag atggctctat tagtagctct      540
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aaagaaaata ctaagggaaga gaaatttttg atgaataaga gcacaagtaa atctgtacag      660
atgatgacac agagccattc ctttagcttc actttcctgg aggacttgca ggccaaaatt      720
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gatggcctgg agaagataat agataaaata agtcctgaga aattggtaga gtggactagt      840
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agttacgata tagaggcggg cctggctgcc atggggatgg gcgatgcctt cagtgagcac      960
aaagccgact actcgggaat gtcgtcaggg tccgggttgc acgccagaa gttcctgcac      1020
agttcctttg tggcagtaac tgaggaaagg accgaggctg cagctgccac tggcataggc      1080
tttactgtca catccgcccc aggtcatgaa aatgttact gcaatcatcc ctctctgttc      1140
ttcatcaggc acaatgaatc caacagcatt ctcttcttcg gcagattttc ttctccttaa      1200
gatgatcgtt gccatggcat tgctgctttt agcaaaaaac aactaccagt gttactcata      1260
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<210> 110

<211> 391

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 110

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 20          25          30
Gly Ile Leu Thr Ala Ile Gly Met Val Leu Leu Gly Thr Arg Gly Ala
 35          40          45
Thr Ala Ser Gln Leu Glu Glu Val Phe His Ser Glu Lys Glu Thr Lys
 50          55          60
Ser Ser Arg Ile Lys Ala Glu Glu Lys Glu Val Ile Glu Asn Thr Glu
 65          70          75          80
Ala Val His Gln Gln Phe Gln Lys Phe Leu Thr Glu Ile Ser Lys Leu
 85          90          95
Thr Asn Asp Tyr Glu Leu Asn Ile Thr Asn Arg Leu Phe Gly Glu Lys
100          105          110
Thr Tyr Leu Phe Leu Gln Lys Tyr Leu Asp Tyr Val Glu Lys Tyr Tyr
115          120          125
His Ala Ser Leu Glu Pro Val Asp Phe Val Asn Ala Ala Asp Glu Ser
130          135          140
Arg Lys Lys Ile Asn Ser Trp Val Glu Ser Lys Thr Asn Glu Lys Ile
145          150          155          160
Lys Asp L u Phe Pro Asp Gly Ser Ile Ser Ser Ser Thr Lys Leu Val
165          170          175

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Leu Val Asn Met Val Tyr Phe Lys Gly Gln Trp Asp Arg Gln Phe Lys
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 Lys Gln Asn Thr Lys Gln Lys Phe Trp Met Asn Lys Ser Thr Ser
 195 200 205
 Lys Ser Val Gln Met Met Thr Gln Ser His Ser Phe Thr Phe
 210 215 220
 Leu Gln Asp Leu Gln Ala Lys Ile Leu Gly Ile Pro Tyr Lys Asn Asn
 225 230 235
 Asp Leu Ser Met Phe Val Leu Leu Pro Asn Asp Ile Asp Gly Leu Gln
 240 245 250
 Lys Ile Ile Asp Lys Ile Ser Pro Gln Lys Leu Val Gln Trp Thr Ser
 255 260 265
 Pro Gly His Met Gln Gln Arg Lys Val Asn Leu His Leu Pro Arg Phe
 270 275 280 285
 Gln Val Gln Asp Ser Tyr Asp Leu Gln Ala Val Leu Ala Met Gly
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 Met Gly Asp Ala Phe Ser Gln His Lys Ala Asp Tyr Ser Gly Met Ser
 305 310 315 320
 Ser Gly Ser Gly Leu Tyr Ala Gln Lys Phe Leu His Ser Ser Phe Val
 325 330 335
 Ala Val Thr Gln Gln Gly Thr Gln Ala Ala Thr Gly Ile Gly
 340 345 350
 Phe Thr Val Thr Ser Ala Pro Gly His Gln Asn Val His Cys Asn His
 355 360 365
 Pro Phe Leu Phe Phe Ile Arg His Asn Gln Ser Ile Leu Phe
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 Phe Gly Arg Phe Ser Ser Pro
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<400> 111

<213> Homo sapien

<212> DNA

<211> 1419

<210> 111

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<210> 112

<211> 400

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 112

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Gly Ile Leu Thr Ala Ile Gly Met Val Leu Leu Gly Thr Arg Gly Ala
          35          40          45
Thr Ala Ser Gln Leu Glu Glu Val Phe His Ser Glu Lys Glu Thr Lys
 50          55          60
Ser Ser Arg Ile Lys Ala Glu Glu Lys Glu Val Val Arg Ile Lys Ala
 65          70          75          80
Glu Gly Lys Glu Ile Glu Asn Thr Glu Ala Val His Gln Gln Phe Gln
          85          90          95
Lys Phe Leu Thr Glu Ile Ser Lys Leu Thr Asn Asp Tyr Glu Leu Asn
          100          105          110
Ile Thr Asn Arg Leu Phe Gly Glu Lys Thr Tyr Leu Phe Leu Gln Lys
          115          120          125
Tyr Leu Asp Tyr Val Glu Lys Tyr Tyr His Ala Ser Leu Glu Pro Val
          130          135          140
Asp Phe Val Asn Ala Ala Asp Glu Ser Arg Lys Lys Ile Asn Ser Trp
          145          150          155          160
Val Glu Ser Lys Thr Asn Glu Lys Ile Lys Asp Leu Phe Pro Asp Gly
          165          170          175
Ser Ile Ser Ser Ser Thr Lys Leu Val Leu Val Asn Met Val Tyr Phe
          180          185          190
Lys Gly Gln Trp Asp Arg Glu Phe Lys Lys Glu Asn Thr Lys Glu Glu
          195          200          205
Lys Phe Trp Met Asn Lys Ser Thr Ser Lys Ser Val Gln Met Met Thr
          210          215          220
Gln Ser His Ser Phe Ser Phe Thr Phe Leu Glu Asp Leu Gln Ala Lys
          225          230          235          240
Ile Leu Gly Ile Pro Tyr Lys Asn Asn Asp Leu Ser Met Phe Val Leu
          245          250          255
Leu Pro Asn Asp Ile Asp Gly Leu Glu Lys Ile Ile Asp Lys Ile Ser
          260          265          270
Pro Glu Lys Leu Val Glu Trp Thr Ser Pro Gly His Met Glu Glu Arg
          275          280          285
Lys Val Asn Leu His Leu Pro Arg Phe Glu Val Glu Asp Ser Tyr Asp
          290          295          300
Leu Glu Ala Val Leu Ala Ala Met Gly Met Gly Asp Ala Phe Ser Glu
          305          310          315          320
His Lys Ala Asp Tyr Ser Gly Met Ser Ser Gly Ser Gly Leu Tyr Ala
          325          330          335
Gln Lys Phe Leu His Ser Ser Phe Val Ala Val Thr Glu Glu Gly Thr
          340          345          350

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Glu Ala Ala Thr Gly Ile Gly Phe Thr Val Thr Ser Ala Pro
 355 360 365
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<210> 113

<211> 957

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 113

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<210> 114

<211> 161

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 114

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 35
 Gly Asn Thr Lys Ile Pro Glu Pro Gly Cys Thr Lys Val Pro Glu Pro
 50
 Gly Cys Thr Lys Val Pro Glu Pro Gly Cys Thr Lys Val Pro Glu Pro
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 Gly Cys Thr Lys Val Pro Glu Pro Gly Cys Thr Lys Val Pro Glu Pro
 85
 Gly Tyr Thr Lys Val Pro Glu Pro Gly Ser Ile Lys Val Pro Asp Gln
 100
 Gly Phe Ile Lys Phe Pro Glu Pro Gly Ala Ile Lys Val Pro Glu Gln
 115
 Gly Tyr Thr Lys Val Pro Val Pro Gly Tyr Thr Lys Val Pro Glu Pro
 130
 Cys Pro Ser Thr Val Thr Pro Gly Pro Ala Gln Gln Lys Thr Lys Gln
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145
Lys

150

155

160

<210> 115

<211> 506

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

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<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 115

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<210> 116

<211> 3079

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 116

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<400> 117

<213> Homo sapien

<212> DNA

<211> 6921

<210> 117

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<210> 119

<211> 8948

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 119

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<210> 120
<211> 587
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

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<222> (1)..(587)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 120

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<210> 121
<211> 619
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)..(619)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 121

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<210> 122

<211> 1475
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<400> 122

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<210> 123

<211> 2294

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 123

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 <222> (1) . . . (486)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G
 <213> Homo sapien
 <212> DNA
 <211> 486
 <210> 125

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<210> 132

<211> 590

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 132

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cgaaaatact	acacaaataa	ttttatcacc	aacttaactt	ttcgacagc	tagtctttgg	480
attccaggaa	cagctaagcc	tgggcactgg	acttaccccc	tgaacaatac	ccatcattct	540
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<210> 133

<211> 581

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 133

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atgtcttggg	gagctcatgg	gtggaggagt	ctccaccaga	gggaggctca	ggggactggg	240
tgggccaggg	atgaatattt	gagggataaa	aatttgttaa	gagccaaaga	attggtagta	300
gggggagAAC	agagaggagc	tgggctatgg	gaaatgattt	gaataatgga	gctgggaata	360
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aatccaaacc	atagctgtct	gtccagtgtc	ctcttcctgc	ctccagctct	gccccaggct	480
ctctctagac	tctgtccctg	ggctagggca	ggggaggagg	gagagcaggg	ttgggggaga	540
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<210> 134

<211> 4797

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

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<210> 135

<211> 2956

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 135

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ccatgtatgt	gggtgaagtg	tcaccacacag	cctttctgtg	ggccctgggc	accctgcacc	660
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<210> 138
 <211> 353
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

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tacattgatg tggaaattgc tgctgctacc accacctcct gaagaggctt cctgatgcc 180
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ctccagccgt gtctttatgt caagcagcat ctgtactcc tggttctgag cctccatctc 300
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<210> 139
 <211> 371
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

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<400> 139
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<210> 140
 <211> 370
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

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<210> 141
 <211> 371
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

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aagagcttc aggtccctg tactctcca cagaatactc ggaatactca ggaatactca ggaatactca
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 catggagctg gagccggcag gtrctgcag cataactag gagggtrcgt gatccagatg
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<210> 142

<211> 343

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 142

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<210> 143

<211> 354

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 143

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<210> 144

<211> 353

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 144

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<210> 145

<211> 371

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 145

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240

68

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 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

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<210> 147
 <211> 355
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 <213> Homo sapien

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<210> 148
 <211> 369
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 148
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<210> 149
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<400> 149

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<210> 152
 <211> 586
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 152
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 35
 Val Thr Ala Pro Ser Pro Tyr Ala Gln Pro Ser Ser Thr Phe Asp Ala
 50
 Leu Ser Pro Ser Pro Ala Ile Pro Ser Asn Thr Asp Tyr Pro Gly Pro
 65
 His Ser Phe Asp Val Ser Phe Gln Gln Ser Ser Thr Ala Lys Ser Ala
 80
 Thr Trp Thr Tyr Ser Thr Glu Leu Lys Lys Leu Tyr Cys Gln Ile Ala
 95
 Lys Thr Cys Pro Ile Gln Ile Lys Val Met Thr Pro Pro Gln Gly
 110
 Ala Val Ile Arg Ala Met Pro Val Tyr Lys Lys Ala Gln His Val Thr
 125
 130
 Glu Val Val Lys Arg Cys Pro Asn His Glu Leu Ser Arg Glu Phe Asn
 140
 145
 Glu Gly Gln Ile Ala Pro Ser Ser His Leu Ile Arg Val Glu Gly Asn
 155
 Ser His Ala Gln Tyr Val Glu Asp Pro Ile Thr Gly Arg Gln Ser Val
 170
 175
 Leu Val Pro Tyr Glu Pro Pro Gln Val Gly Thr Glu Phe Thr Thr Val
 185
 190
 Leu Tyr Asn Phe Met Cys Asn Ser Ser Cys Val Gly Gly Met Asn Arg
 200
 205
 Arg Pro Ile Leu Ile Val Thr Leu Glu Thr Arg Asp Gly Gln Val
 220
 225
 Leu Gly Arg Arg Cys Phe Glu Ala Arg Ile Cys Ala Cys Pro Gly Arg
 235
 240
 Asp Arg Lys Ala Asp Glu Asp Ser Ile Arg Lys Gln Gln Val Ser Asp
 255
 260
 Ser Thr Lys Asn Gly Asp Gly Thr Lys Arg Pro Phe Arg Gln Asn Thr
 275
 280
 His Gly Ile Gln Met Thr Ser Ile Lys Lys Arg Arg Ser Pro Asp Asp
 295
 300
 Glu Leu Val Tyr Leu Pro Val Arg Gly Arg Glu Thr Tyr Glu Met Leu
 310
 315
 Val Lys Ile Lys Glu Ser Leu Glu Leu Met Gln Tyr Leu Leu Gln His
 325
 330
 Thr Ile Glu Thr Tyr Arg Gln Gln Gln Gln Gln Gln His Gln His Leu
 340
 345
 Leu Gln Lys Gln Thr Ser Ile Gln Ser Pro Ser Ser Tyr Gly Asn Ser
 355
 360
 Ser Pro Pro Leu Asn Lys Met Asn Ser Met Asn Lys Leu Pro Ser Val
 370
 375
 380

Ser Gln Leu Ile Asn Pro Gln Gln Arg Asn Ala Leu Thr Pro Thr Thr
 385 390 395 400
 Ile Pro Asp Gly Met Gly Ala Asn Ile Pro Met Met Gly Thr His Met
 405 410 415
 Pro Met Ala Gly Asp Met Asn Gly Leu Ser Pro Thr Gln Ala Leu Pro
 420 425 430
 Pro Pro Leu Ser Met Pro Ser Thr Ser His Cys Thr Pro Pro Pro Pro
 435 440 445
 Tyr Pro Thr Asp Cys Ser Ile Val Ser Phe Leu Ala Arg Leu Gly Cys
 450 455 460
 Ser Ser Cys Leu Asp Tyr Phe Thr Thr Gln Gly Leu Thr Thr Ile Tyr
 465 470 475 480
 Gln Ile Glu His Tyr Ser Met Asp Asp Leu Ala Ser Leu Lys Ile Pro
 485 490 495
 Glu Gln Phe Arg His Ala Ile Trp Lys Gly Ile Leu Asp His Arg Gln
 500 505 510
 Leu His Glu Phe Ser Ser Pro Ser His Leu Leu Arg Thr Pro Ser Ser
 515 520 525
 Ala Ser Thr Val Ser Val Gly Ser Ser Glu Thr Arg Gly Glu Arg Val
 530 535 540
 Ile Asp Ala Val Arg Phe Thr Leu Arg Gln Thr Ile Ser Phe Pro Pro
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 Lys Gln Gln Arg Ile Lys Glu Glu Gly Glu
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<210> 153

<211> 2007

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien.

<400> 153

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cttgaccaaa	tgccttggag	ctccagcgcc	ttggagctga	ggtaggtcaa	ggtagactga	240
atgataaagc	atcggtggac	agtgccttaa	aaggtgtcta	tggggccttc	ttggtgacca	300
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tgacggatgg	caagctggag	gtgccgcact	ttgacagcaa	gggcgaggtg	gaggagtact	480
tctgggtccat	tggcatcccc	atgaccagtg	tccgcgtggc	ggcctacttt	gaaaactttc	540
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<400> 154

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<210> 155
 <211> 153
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 155
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 35 40 45
 Ala Ala Val Ser Ser Ile Phe Asn Ser Pro Glu Glu Phe Leu Gly Lys
 50 55 60
 Ala Val Gly Leu Ser Ala Glu Ala Leu Thr Ile Gln Gln Tyr Ala Asp
 65 70 75 80
 Val Leu Ser Lys Ala Leu Gly Lys Glu Val Arg Asp Ala Lys Ile Thr
 85 90 95
 Pro Glu Ala Phe Glu Lys Leu Gly Phe Pro Ala Ala Lys Glu Ile Ala
 100 105 110
 Asn Met Cys Arg Phe Tyr Glu Met Lys Pro Asp Arg Asp Val Asn Leu
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 Thr His Gln Leu Asn Pro Lys Val Lys Ser Phe Ser Gln Phe Ile Ser
 130 135 140
 Glu Asn Gln Gly Ala Phe Lys Gly Met
 145 150

<210> 156
 <211> 128
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 156
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 35 40 45
 Ala Ala Val Ser Ser Ile Phe Asn Ser Pro Glu Glu Phe Leu Gly Lys
 50 55 60
 Ala Val Gly Leu Ser Ala Glu Ala Leu Thr Ile Gln Gln Tyr Ala Asp
 65 70 75 80
 Val Leu Ser Lys Ala Leu Gly Lys Glu Val Arg Asp Ala Lys Thr Ile
 85 90 95
 Cys Ala Ile Asp Asp Gln Lys Thr Val Glu Glu Gly Phe Met Glu Asp
 100 105 110
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 115 120 125

<210> 157
 <211> 424
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

[illegible]

851 <004>

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VNC <212>

6602 <112>

851 <012> 158

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240	180	120	60	20	30	300	240
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<400> 157

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<221> misc_feature

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<210> 159

<211> 291

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 159

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			20					25					30		
Val	Met	Ile	Leu	Val	Val	Ala	Ala	Gln	Glu	Val	Trp	Gly	Asp	Glu	Gln
	35						40					45			
Glu	Asp	Phe	Val	Cys	Asn	Thr	Leu	Gln	Pro	Gly	Cys	Lys	Asn	Val	Cys
	50					55					60				
Tyr	Asp	His	Phe	Phe	Pro	Val	Ser	His	Ile	Arg	Leu	Trp	Ala	Leu	Gln
65					70					75				80	
Leu	Ile	Phe	Val	Ser	Thr	Pro	Ala	Leu	Leu	Val	Ala	Met	His	Val	Ala
			85						90					95	
Tyr	Tyr	Arg	His	Glu	Thr	Thr	Arg	Lys	Phe	Arg	Arg	Gly	Glu	Lys	Arg
			100					105					110		
Asn	Asp	Phe	Lys	Asp	Ile	Glu	Asp	Ile	Lys	Lys	Gln	Lys	Val	Arg	Ile
		115				120						125			
Glu	Gly	Ser	Leu	Trp	Trp	Thr	Tyr	Thr	Ser	Ser	Ile	Phe	Phe	Arg	Ile
	130					135					140				
Ile	Phe	Glu	Ala	Ala	Phe	Met	Tyr	Val	Phe	Tyr	Phe	Leu	Tyr	Asn	Gly
145					150					155				160	
Tyr	His	Leu	Pro	Trp	Val	Leu	Lys	Cys	Gly	Ile	Asp	Pro	Cys	Pro	Asn
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Leu	Val	Asp	Cys	Phe	Ile	Ser	Arg	Pro	Thr	Glu	Lys	Thr	Val	Phe	Thr
			180					185					190		
Ile	Phe	Met	Ile	Ser	Ala	Ser	Val	Ile	Cys	Met	Leu	Leu	Asn	Val	Ala
		195					200						205		
Glu	Leu	Cys	Tyr	Leu	Leu	Leu	Lys	Val	Cys	Phe	Arg	Arg	Ser	Lys	Arg
	210					215					220				
Ala	Gln	Thr	Gln	Lys	Asn	His	Pro	Asn	His	Ala	Leu	Lys	Glu	Ser	Lys
225					230					235				240	
Gln	Asn	Glu	Met	Asn	Glu	Leu	Ile	Ser	Asp	Ser	Gly	Gln	Asn	Ala	Ile
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Thr	Gly	Ser	Gln	Ala	Lys	His	Phe	Lys	Val	Lys	Cys	Ser	Cys	Val	Ile
			260					265					270		
Arg	Arg	Leu	Leu	Ser	Ser	Pro	Glu	Gly	Asn	Thr	Asn	Leu	Lys	Val	Pro
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Ser	Val	Ala													
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<210> 160

<211> 3951

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 160

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ctgtagcttc	ctggttgcct	taagttcaga	actcccatc	ctggagctg	gagtaacagtc	180
tcaagacatc	tcaacatca	aggaatgat	aactgaagct	tcatctaac	tattaatgc	300
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taataataa	agcaagaa	aactgaatc	agctgctga	gagcttcca		500
cgatataac	aatgaaca	cttctacat	aaatgggcaa	aatcaaatca	aagtgaaca	660
tgatataac	aatgaaca	cttctacat	aaatgggcaa	aatcaaatca	aagtgaaca	720
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aatatctct	taaaagta	tctttaa	caagggag	gtraaagctg	gacagctc	3180
aaggaaagt	tgttctat	agggtgaa	atagcctcc	gagagga	ggaggttag	3240
tccgcattat	aaactgtctg	gtgaaagca	catctgata	cttctctc		3300
						3360


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<210> 161

<211> 943

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 161

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Val Gln Leu Gln Asp Asn Gly Tyr Asn Gly Leu Leu Ile Ala Ile Asn
35 40 45
Pro Gln Val Pro Glu Asn Gln Asn Leu Ile Ser Asn Ile Lys Glu Met
50 55 60
Ile Thr Glu Ala Ser Phe Tyr Leu Phe Asn Ala Thr Lys Arg Arg Val
55 60 65 70 75 80
Phe Phe Arg Asn Ile Lys Ile Leu Ile Pro Ala Thr Trp Lys Ala Asn
85 90 95
Asn Asn Ser Lys Ile Lys Gln Glu Ser Tyr Glu Lys Ala Asn Val Ile
100 105 110
Val Thr Asp Trp Tyr Gly Ala His Gly Asp Asp Pro Tyr Thr Leu Gln
115 120 125
Tyr Arg Gly Cys Gly Lys Glu Gly Lys Tyr Ile His Phe Thr Pro Asn
130 135 140
Phe Leu Leu Asn Asp Asn Leu Thr Ala Gly Tyr Gly Ser Arg Gly Arg
145 150 155 160
Val Phe Val His Glu Trp Ala His Leu Arg Trp Gly Val Phe Asp Glu
165 170 175
Tyr Asn Asn Asp Lys Pro Phe Tyr Ile Asn Gly Gln Asn Gln Ile Lys
180 185 190
Val Thr Arg Cys Ser Ser Asp Ile Thr Gly Ile Phe Val Cys Glu Lys
195 200 205
Gly Pro Cys Pro Gln Glu Asn Cys Ile Ile Ser Lys Leu Phe Lys Glu
210 215 220
Gly Cys Thr Phe Ile Tyr Asn Ser Thr Gln Asn Ala Thr Ala Ser Ile
225 230 235 240
Met Phe Met Gln Ser Leu Ser Ser Val Val Glu Phe Cys Asn Ala Ser
245 250 255
Thr His Asn Gln Glu Ala Pro Asn Leu Gln Asn Gln Met Cys Ser Leu
260 265 270
Arg Ser Ala Trp Asp Val Ile Thr Asp Ser Ala Asp Phe His His Ser
275 280 285
Phe Pro Met Asn Gly Thr Glu Leu Pro Pro Pro Pro Thr Phe Ser Leu
290 295 300

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740 745 750
 Leu Gly Val Pro Ala Gly Pro His Pro Asp Val Phe Pro Pro Cys Lys
 755 760 765
 Ile Ile Asp Leu Glu Ala Val Lys Val Glu Glu Glu Leu Thr Leu Ser
 770 775 780
 Trp Thr Ala Pro Gly Glu Asp Phe Asp Gln Gly Gln Ala Thr Ser Tyr
 785 790 795 800
 Glu Ile Arg Met Ser Lys Ser Leu Gln Asn Ile Gln Asp Asp Phe Asn
 805 810 815
 Asn Ala Ile Leu Val Asn Thr Ser Lys Arg Asn Pro Gln Gln Ala Gly
 820 825 830
 Ile Arg Glu Ile Phe Thr Phe Ser Pro Gln Ile Ser Thr Asn Gly Pro
 835 840 845
 Glu His Gln Pro Asn Gly Glu Thr His Glu Ser His Arg Ile Tyr Val
 850 855 860
 Ala Ile Arg Ala Met Asp Arg Asn Ser Leu Gln Ser Ala Val Ser Asn
 865 870 875 880
 Ile Ala Gln Ala Pro Leu Phe Ile Pro Pro Asn Ser Asp Pro Val Pro
 885 890 895
 Ala Arg Asp Tyr Leu Ile Leu Lys Gly Val Leu Thr Ala Met Gly Leu
 900 905 910
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 930 935 940

<210> 162
 <211> 498
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 162
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 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

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gcagatacc aactcaggaa actaacagg tggagcgtt caaagagcag ccgcctcaaga 480
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 tatcaagcat gtgatataat gacacaatga agtctctca tcttggtgtt gatrttaatg 1020
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<210> 164

<211> 1310

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 164

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 gagacgtga aacacatcat tcatcttga tgcataata aaaccatttt atttctgcta 180
 ttaattcaga ggaagcgccc ctgatttgtt tctttctc cttcttgctt tctctggctg 240
 tgtgttrtg aaaaagcaca gttggagtag tctgttgcct aataagctcc gagcgcgagc 300
 ggaagagtag cagcggagagc tggctcagca tggagcgtc gcggtgttcc tgcgtgacta 360
 cgggtgtccc tccctggggc gctcggtrga tggctcagc cgcgcctca aaagagctgt 420
 gctcctccc cactgctatg cagaatcca tcaagctga atcagagctt cctcggggtt 540
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 gaaaacagc gaaactcgt cgtctgaca cctccacaac tctgcctggag ctgcattcaac 780
 agggagcacc cgtctgaca cctccacaac tctgcctggag ctgcattcaac ggaagcattg 840
 aatcttccag cagagacct ccaaggacat tctgcaggat tctgttaatag tgaacatag 900
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 gataacata tcaagtagt tgaataatga cacaatgaaag tgtctctatc ttgtgttga 1200
 ttttaatgaa tgcctaaata taatcatca aatgtattt cctctgtgcc cgtaaaaata 1260
 acagtatctt aaattgttaa agaatgtcta ataaaatata atcaattac atcaattac 1310

<210> 165

<211> 177

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 165

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 Ser Tyr Ala Val Pro Ser Cys Gly Arg Ser Val Gln Gly Leu Ser Arg 5
 Arg Leu Lys Arg Ala Val Ser Gln His Gln Leu Leu His Asp Lys Gly 35
 Lys Ser Ile Gln Asp Leu Arg Arg Phe Phe Leu His His Leu Ile 45

82

50 55 60
 Ala Glu Ile His Thr Ala Glu Ile Arg Ala Thr Ser Glu Val Ser Pro
 65 70 75 80
 Asn Ser Lys Pro Ser Pro Asn Thr Lys Asn His Pro Val Arg Phe Gly
 85 90 95
 Ser Asp Asp Glu Gly Arg Tyr Leu Thr Gln Glu Thr Asn Lys Val Glu
 100 105 110
 Thr Tyr Lys Glu Gln Pro Leu Lys Thr Pro Gly Lys Lys Lys Lys Gly
 115 120 125
 Lys Pro Gly Lys Arg Lys Glu Gln Glu Lys Lys Lys Arg Arg Thr Arg
 130 135 140
 Ser Ala Trp Leu Asp Ser Gly Val Thr Gly Ser Gly Leu Glu Gly Asp
 145 150 155 160
 His Leu Ser Asp Thr Ser Thr Thr Ser Leu Glu Leu Asp Ser Arg Arg
 165 170 175
 His

<210> 166
 <211> 177
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 165
 Met Gln Arg Arg Leu Val Gln Gln Trp Ser Val Ala Val Phe Leu Leu
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 Ser Tyr Ala Val Pro Ser Cys Gly Arg Ser Val Glu Gly Leu Ser Arg
 20 25 30
 Arg Leu Lys Arg Ala Val Ser Glu His Gln Leu Leu His Asp Lys Gly
 35 40 45
 Lys Ser Ile Gln Asp Leu Arg Arg Arg Phe Phe Leu His His Leu Ile
 50 55 60
 Ala Glu Ile His Thr Ala Glu Ile Arg Ala Thr Ser Glu Val Ser Pro
 65 70 75 80
 Asn Ser Lys Pro Ser Pro Asn Thr Lys Asn His Pro Val Arg Phe Gly
 85 90 95
 Ser Asp Asp Glu Gly Arg Tyr Leu Thr Gln Glu Thr Asn Lys Val Glu
 100 105 110
 Thr Tyr Lys Glu Gln Pro Leu Lys Thr Pro Gly Lys Lys Lys Lys Gly
 115 120 125
 Lys Pro Gly Lys Arg Lys Glu Gln Glu Lys Lys Lys Arg Arg Thr Arg
 130 135 140
 Ser Ala Trp Leu Asp Ser Gly Val Thr Gly Ser Gly Leu Glu Gly Asp
 145 150 155 160
 His Leu Ser Asp Thr Ser Thr Thr Ser Leu Glu Leu Asp Ser Arg Arg
 165 170 175
 His

<210> 167
 <211> 3362
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 157

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 tt 3362

<210> 168
 <211> 2784
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 168
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 tgtgactctc ctggttgccct taagttcaga actcccatc ctgggagctg gagtacagct 180
 tcaagacaat ggggtataatg gattgctcat tgcaattaat cctcagggtac ctgagaatca 240
 gaacctcatc tcaaacatta aggaaatgat aactgaagct tcattttacc tatttaatgc 300
 taccaagaga agagtatttt tcagaaatat aaagatttta atacctgcca catggaaagc 360
 taataataac agcaaaataa aacaagaatc atatgaaaag gcaaatgtca tagtgactga 420
 ctggtatggg gcacatggag atgatccata caccctacaa tacagagggg gtggaaaaga 480
 gggaaaatac attcatttca cacctaattt cctactgaat gataacttaa cagctggcta 540
 cggatcacga ggccgagtgt ttgtccatga atgggcccac ctccgttggg gtgtgttcga 600
 tgagtataac aatgacaaac ctttctacat aaatgggcaa aatcaaatta aagtgacaag 660
 gtgttcatct gacatcacag gcatttttgt gtgtgaaaaa ggtccttgcc cccaagaaaa 720
 ctgtattatt agtaagcttt ttaaagaagg atgcacctt atctacaata gcacccaaaa 780
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 aagtaccac aaccaagaag caccaaacct acagaaccag atgtgcagcc tcagaagtgc 900
 atgggagtga atcacagact ctgctgactt tcaccacagc ctcccatga acgggactga 960
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 gctgggttca tatctgcca cactgtatc agctaaaaca gacatcagca tttgttcagg 1260
 gcttaagaaa ggatttgagg tgggtgaaaa actgaatgga aaagcttatg gctctgtgat 1320
 gatattagtg accagcggag atgataagct tcttggcaat tgcttacctc ctgtgtcag 1380
 cagtggttca acaattcact ccattgccct ggggtcatct gcagcccca atctggagga 1440
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 tcttaatgcc actgtcactg ccacagttga gccagagact ggagatcctg ttacgtgag 2040
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 cagcataagc accccagccc actctattcc agggagtcac gctatgtatg taccaggtta 2220
 cacagcaaac ggtaatatc agatgaatgc tccaaggaaa tcagtaggca gaaatgagga 2280
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 tattttacgtt ctaccccaa atttccacga atggacctga acatcagcca aatggagaaa 2640
 cacatgaaag ccacagaatt tatgttgcaa tccagcaat ggataggaa tccttacagc 2700
 ctgctgtatc taacattgcc caggcgcttc tgtttattcc ccccaattct gatcctgtac 2760

ctgccagaga ttactctata ctga

2784

<210> 169
<211> 592
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapien
<400> 169

Met Thr Gln Arg Ser Ile Ala Gly Pro Ile Cys Asn Leu Lys phe Val
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Thr Leu Leu Val Ala Leu Ser Ser Gln Leu Pro phe Leu Gly Ala Gly
20
Val Gln Leu Gln Asp Asn Gly Tyr Asn Gly Leu Leu Ile Ala Ile Asn
35
Pro Gln Val Pro Gln Asn Gln Asn Leu Ile Ser Asn Ile Lys Gln Met
50
Ile Thr Gln Ala Ser phe Tyr Leu phe Asn Ala Thr Lys Arg Val
65
phe phe Arg Asn Ile Lys Ile Leu Ile Pro Ala Thr Trp Lys Ala Asn
80
phe Arg Asn Ile Lys Ile Leu Ile Pro Ala Thr Trp Lys Ala Asn
95
Asn Asn Ser Lys Ile Lys Gln Gln Ser Tyr Gln Lys Ala Asn Val Ile
110
Val Thr Asp Trp Tyr Gly Ala His Gly Asp Asp Pro Tyr Thr Leu Gln
125
Tyr Arg Gly Cys Gly Lys Gln Gly Lys Tyr Ile His phe Thr Pro Asn
140
phe Leu Leu Asn Asp Asn Leu Thr Ala Gly Tyr Gly Ser Arg Gly Arg
155
Val phe Val His Gln Trp Ala His Leu Arg Trp Gly Val phe Asp Gln
170
Tyr Asn Asn Asp Lys Pro phe Tyr Ile Asn Gly Gln Asn Gln Ile Lys
185
Val Thr Arg Cys Ser Ser Asp Ile Thr Gly Ile phe Val Cys Gln Lys
200
Gly Pro Cys Pro Gln Gln Asn Cys Ile Ile Ser Lys Leu phe Lys Gln
215
Gly Cys Thr phe Ile Tyr Asn Ser Thr Gln Asn Ala Thr Ala Ser Ile
230
Met phe Met Gln Ser Leu Ser Ser Val Val Gln phe Cys Asn Ala Ser
245
Thr His Asn Gln Gln Ala Pro Asn Leu Gln Asn Gln Met Cys Ser Leu
260
Arg Ser Ala Trp Asp Val Ile Thr Asp Ser Ala Asp phe His His Ser
275
phe pro Met Asn Gly Thr Gln Leu pro pro pro pro pro phe Ser Leu
290
Val Gln Ala Gly Asp Lys Val Val Cys Leu Val Leu Asp Val Ser Ser
310
Lys Met Ala Gln Ala Asp Arg Leu Leu Gln Gln Gln Ala Ala Gln
325
phe Tyr Leu Met Gln Ile Val Gln Ile His Thr phe Val Gly Ile Ala
340
Ser phe Asp Ser Lys Gly Gln Ile Arg Ala Gln Leu His Gln Ile Asn
355
Ser Asn Asp Asp Arg Lys Leu Val Ser Tyr Leu Pro Thr Thr Val

370 375 380
 Ser Ala Lys Thr Asp Ile Ser Ile Cys Ser Gly Leu Lys Lys Gly Phe
 385 390 395 400
 Glu Val Val Glu Lys Leu Asn Gly Lys Ala Tyr Gly Ser Val Met Ile
 405 410 415
 Leu Val Thr Ser Gly Asp Asp Lys Leu Leu Gly Asn Cys Leu Pro Thr
 420 425 430
 Val Leu Ser Ser Gly Ser Thr Ile His Ser Ile Ala Leu Gly Ser Ser
 435 440 445
 Ala Ala Pro Asn Leu Glu Glu Leu Ser Arg Leu Thr Gly Gly Leu Lys
 450 455 460
 Phe Phe Val Pro Asp Ile Ser Asn Ser Asn Ser Met Ile Asp Ala Phe
 465 470 475 480
 Ser Arg Ile Ser Ser Gly Thr Gly Asp Ile Phe Gln Gln His Ile Gln
 485 490 495
 Leu Glu Ser Thr Gly Glu Asn Val Lys Pro His His Gln Leu Lys Asn
 500 505 510
 Thr Val Thr Val Asp Asn Thr Val Gly Asn Asp Thr Met Phe Leu Val
 515 520 525
 Thr Trp Gln Ala Ser Gly Pro Pro Glu Ile Ile Leu Phe Asp Pro Asp
 530 535 540
 Gly Arg Lys Tyr Tyr Thr Asn Asn Phe Ile Thr Asn Leu Thr Phe Arg
 545 550 555 560
 Thr Ala Ser Leu Trp Ile Pro Gly Thr Ala Lys Pro Gly His Trp Thr
 565 570 575
 Tyr Thr Leu Met Cys Phe His His Ala Lys Leu Leu Thr Trp Lys Leu
 580 585 590

<210> 170

<211> 791

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 170

Met Thr Gln Arg Ser Ile Ala Gly Pro Ile Cys Asn Leu Lys Phe Val
 1 5 10 15
 Thr Leu Leu Val Ala Leu Ser Ser Glu Leu Pro Phe Leu Gly Ala Gly
 20 25 30
 Val Gln Leu Gln Asp Asn Gly Tyr Asn Gly Leu Leu Ile Ala Ile Asn
 35 40 45
 Pro Gln Val Pro Glu Asn Gln Asn Leu Ile Ser Asn Ile Lys Glu Met
 50 55 60
 Ile Thr Glu Ala Ser Phe Tyr Leu Phe Asn Ala Thr Lys Arg Arg Val
 65 70 75 80
 Phe Phe Arg Asn Ile Lys Ile Leu Ile Pro Ala Thr Trp Lys Ala Asn
 85 90 95
 Asn Asn Ser Lys Ile Lys Gln Glu Ser Tyr Glu Lys Ala Asn Val Ile
 100 105 110
 Val Thr Asp Trp Tyr Gly Ala His Gly Asp Asp Pro Tyr Thr Leu Gln
 115 120 125
 Tyr Arg Gly Cys Gly Lys Glu Gly Lys Tyr Ile His Phe Thr Pro Asn
 130 135 140
 Phe Leu Leu Asn Asp Asn Leu Thr Ala Gly Tyr Gly Ser Arg Gly Arg
 145 150 155 160
 Val Phe Val His Glu Trp Ala His Leu Arg Trp Gly Val Phe Asp Glu

165	Tyr Asn Asn Asp Lys	Pro	Phe	Tyr	Ile	Asn	Gly	Gln	Asn	Gln	Ile	Lys
180	Tyr Asn Asn Asp Lys	Pro	Phe	Tyr	Ile	Asn	Gly	Gln	Asn	Gln	Ile	Lys
185	Tyr Asn Asn Asp Lys	Pro	Phe	Tyr	Ile	Asn	Gly	Gln	Asn	Gln	Ile	Lys
190	Tyr Asn Asn Asp Lys	Pro	Phe	Tyr	Ile	Asn	Gly	Gln	Asn	Gln	Ile	Lys
195	Val Thr Arg Cys Ser Ser Asp	Ile	Thr	Gly	Ile	Phe	Val	Cys	Gln	Lys		
200	Gly Pro Cys Pro Gln Gln	Asn	Cys	Ile	Ile	Ser	Lys	Leu	Phe	Lys	Gln	
205	Gly Pro Cys Pro Gln Gln	Asn	Cys	Ile	Ile	Ser	Lys	Leu	Phe	Lys	Gln	
210	Gly Cys Thr Phe Ile Tyr	Asn	Ser	Thr	Gln	Asn	Ala	Thr	Ala	Ser	Ile	
215	Gly Cys Thr Phe Ile Tyr	Asn	Ser	Thr	Gln	Asn	Ala	Thr	Ala	Ser	Ile	
220	Gly Cys Thr Phe Ile Tyr	Asn	Ser	Thr	Gln	Asn	Ala	Thr	Ala	Ser	Ile	
225	Met Phe Met Gln Ser	Leu	Ser	Val	Gln	Phe	Cys	Asn	Ala	Ser		
230	Met Phe Met Gln Ser	Leu	Ser	Val	Gln	Phe	Cys	Asn	Ala	Ser		
235	Met Phe Met Gln Ser	Leu	Ser	Val	Gln	Phe	Cys	Asn	Ala	Ser		
240	Met Phe Met Gln Ser	Leu	Ser	Val	Gln	Phe	Cys	Asn	Ala	Ser		
245	Met Phe Met Gln Ser	Leu	Ser	Val	Gln	Phe	Cys	Asn	Ala	Ser		
250	Met Phe Met Gln Ser	Leu	Ser	Val	Gln	Phe	Cys	Asn	Ala	Ser		
255	Met Phe Met Gln Ser	Leu	Ser	Val	Gln	Phe	Cys	Asn	Ala	Ser		
260	Thr His Asn Gln Gln	Ala	Pro	Asn	Leu	Gln	Asn	Gln	Met	Cys	Ser	Leu
265	Thr His Asn Gln Gln	Ala	Pro	Asn	Leu	Gln	Asn	Gln	Met	Cys	Ser	Leu
270	Arg Ser Ala Trp Asp	Val	Ile	Thr	Asp	Ser	Ala	Asp	Phe	His	His	Ser
275	Arg Ser Ala Trp Asp	Val	Ile	Thr	Asp	Ser	Ala	Asp	Phe	His	His	Ser
280	Arg Ser Ala Trp Asp	Val	Ile	Thr	Asp	Ser	Ala	Asp	Phe	His	His	Ser
285	Arg Ser Ala Trp Asp	Val	Ile	Thr	Asp	Ser	Ala	Asp	Phe	His	His	Ser
290	Phe pro Met Asn Gly	Thr	Gln	Leu	Pro	Pro	Pro	Pro	Thr	Phe	Ser	Leu
295	Phe pro Met Asn Gly	Thr	Gln	Leu	Pro	Pro	Pro	Pro	Thr	Phe	Ser	Leu
300	Phe pro Met Asn Gly	Thr	Gln	Leu	Pro	Pro	Pro	Pro	Thr	Phe	Ser	Leu
305	Val Gln Ala Gly Asp	Lys	Val	Val	Cys	Leu	Val	Leu	Asp	Val	Ser	Ser
310	Val Gln Ala Gly Asp	Lys	Val	Val	Cys	Leu	Val	Leu	Asp	Val	Ser	Ser
315	Val Gln Ala Gly Asp	Lys	Val	Val	Cys	Leu	Val	Leu	Asp	Val	Ser	Ser
320	Lys Met Ala Gln Ala	Asp	Arg	Leu	Leu	Gln	Gln	Gln	Ala	Ala	Gln	
325	Lys Met Ala Gln Ala	Asp	Arg	Leu	Leu	Gln	Gln	Gln	Ala	Ala	Gln	
330	Lys Met Ala Gln Ala	Asp	Arg	Leu	Leu	Gln	Gln	Gln	Ala	Ala	Gln	
335	Lys Met Ala Gln Ala	Asp	Arg	Leu	Leu	Gln	Gln	Gln	Ala	Ala	Gln	
340	Phe Tyr Leu Met Gln	Ile	Val	Gln	Ile	His	Thr	Phe	Val	Gly	Ile	Ala
345	Phe Tyr Leu Met Gln	Ile	Val	Gln	Ile	His	Thr	Phe	Val	Gly	Ile	Ala
350	Phe Tyr Leu Met Gln	Ile	Val	Gln	Ile	His	Thr	Phe	Val	Gly	Ile	Ala
355	Ser Phe Asp Ser	Lys	Gly	Gln	Ile	Arg	Ala	Gln	Leu	His	Gln	Ile
360	Ser Phe Asp Ser	Lys	Gly	Gln	Ile	Arg	Ala	Gln	Leu	His	Gln	Ile
365	Ser Phe Asp Ser	Lys	Gly	Gln	Ile	Arg	Ala	Gln	Leu	His	Gln	Ile
370	Ser Asn Asp Asp	Arg	Lys	Leu	Val	Ser	Tyr	Leu	Pro	Thr	Thr	Val
375	Ser Asn Asp Asp	Arg	Lys	Leu	Val	Ser	Tyr	Leu	Pro	Thr	Thr	Val
380	Ser Asn Asp Asp	Arg	Lys	Leu	Val	Ser	Tyr	Leu	Pro	Thr	Thr	Val
385	Ser Ala Lys Thr	Asp	Ile	Ser	Ile	Cys	Ser	Gly	Leu	Lys	Lys	Gly
390	Ser Ala Lys Thr	Asp	Ile	Ser	Ile	Cys	Ser	Gly	Leu	Lys	Lys	Gly
395	Ser Ala Lys Thr	Asp	Ile	Ser	Ile	Cys	Ser	Gly	Leu	Lys	Lys	Gly
400	Glu Val Val Gln Lys	Leu	Asn	Gly	Lys	Ala	Tyr	Gly	Ser	Val	Met	Ile
405	Glu Val Val Gln Lys	Leu	Asn	Gly	Lys	Ala	Tyr	Gly	Ser	Val	Met	Ile
410	Glu Val Val Gln Lys	Leu	Asn	Gly	Lys	Ala	Tyr	Gly	Ser	Val	Met	Ile
415	Glu Val Val Gln Lys	Leu	Asn	Gly	Lys	Ala	Tyr	Gly	Ser	Val	Met	Ile
420	Leu Val Thr Ser	Gly	Asp	Lys	Leu	Gly	Asn	Cys	Leu	Pro	Thr	
425	Leu Val Thr Ser	Gly	Asp	Lys	Leu	Gly	Asn	Cys	Leu	Pro	Thr	
430	Val Leu Ser Ser	Gly	Ser	Thr	Ile	His	Ser	Ile	Ala	Leu	Gly	Ser
435	Val Leu Ser Ser	Gly	Ser	Thr	Ile	His	Ser	Ile	Ala	Leu	Gly	Ser
440	Val Leu Ser Ser	Gly	Ser	Thr	Ile	His	Ser	Ile	Ala	Leu	Gly	Ser
445	Val Leu Ser Ser	Gly	Ser	Thr	Ile	His	Ser	Ile	Ala	Leu	Gly	Ser
450	Ala Ala Pro Asn	Leu	Gln	Leu	Ser	Arg	Leu	Thr	Gly	Gly	Leu	Lys
455	Ala Ala Pro Asn	Leu	Gln	Leu	Ser	Arg	Leu	Thr	Gly	Gly	Leu	Lys
460	Ala Ala Pro Asn	Leu	Gln	Leu	Ser	Arg	Leu	Thr	Gly	Gly	Leu	Lys
465	Phe Phe Val Pro Asp	Ile	Ser	Asn	Ser	Asn	Ser	Met	Ile	Asp	Ala	Phe
470	Phe Phe Val Pro Asp	Ile	Ser	Asn	Ser	Asn	Ser	Met	Ile	Asp	Ala	Phe
475	Phe Phe Val Pro Asp	Ile	Ser	Asn	Ser	Asn	Ser	Met	Ile	Asp	Ala	Phe
480	Phe Phe Val Pro Asp	Ile	Ser	Asn	Ser	Asn	Ser	Met	Ile	Asp	Ala	Phe
485	Ser Arg Ile Ser	Ser	Gly	Thr	Gly	Asp	Ile	Phe	Gln	Gln	His	Ile
490	Ser Arg Ile Ser	Ser	Gly	Thr	Gly	Asp	Ile	Phe	Gln	Gln	His	Ile
495	Ser Arg Ile Ser	Ser	Gly	Thr	Gly	Asp	Ile	Phe	Gln	Gln	His	Ile
500	Leu Gln Ser Thr	Gly	Gln	Val	Lys	Pro	His	His	Gln	Leu	Lys	Asn
505	Leu Gln Ser Thr	Gly	Gln	Val	Lys	Pro	His	His	Gln	Leu	Lys	Asn
510	Leu Gln Ser Thr	Gly	Gln	Val	Lys	Pro	His	His	Gln	Leu	Lys	Asn
515	Thr Val Thr Val	Asp	Asn	Thr	Val	Gly	Asn	Asp	Thr	Met	Phe	Leu
520	Thr Val Thr Val	Asp	Asn	Thr	Val	Gly	Asn	Asp	Thr	Met	Phe	Leu
525	Thr Val Thr Val	Asp	Asn	Thr	Val	Gly	Asn	Asp	Thr	Met	Phe	Leu
530	Thr Trp Gln Ala	Ser	Gly	Pro	Gln	Ile	Ile	Leu	Phe	Asp	Pro	Asp
535	Thr Trp Gln Ala	Ser	Gly	Pro	Gln	Ile	Ile	Leu	Phe	Asp	Pro	Asp
540	Thr Trp Gln Ala	Ser	Gly	Pro	Gln	Ile	Ile	Leu	Phe	Asp	Pro	Asp
545	Gly Arg Lys Tyr	Tyr	Thr	Asn	Asn	Phe	Ile	Thr	Asn	Leu	Thr	Phe
550	Gly Arg Lys Tyr	Tyr	Thr	Asn	Asn	Phe	Ile	Thr	Asn	Leu	Thr	Phe
555	Gly Arg Lys Tyr	Tyr	Thr	Asn	Asn	Phe	Ile	Thr	Asn	Leu	Thr	Phe
560	Thr Ala Ser Leu	Trp	Ile	Pro	Gly	Thr	Ala	Lys	Pro	Gly	His	Trp
565	Thr Ala Ser Leu	Trp	Ile	Pro	Gly	Thr	Ala	Lys	Pro	Gly	His	Trp
570	Thr Ala Ser Leu	Trp	Ile	Pro	Gly	Thr	Ala	Lys	Pro	Gly	His	Trp
575	Tyr Thr Leu Asn	Asn	Thr	His	His	Ser	Leu	Gln	Ala	Leu	Lys	Val
580	Tyr Thr Leu Asn	Asn	Thr	His	His	Ser	Leu	Gln	Ala	Leu	Lys	Val
585	Tyr Thr Leu Asn	Asn	Thr	His	His	Ser	Leu	Gln	Ala	Leu	Lys	Val
590	Tyr Thr Leu Asn	Asn	Thr	His	His	Ser	Leu	Gln	Ala	Leu	Lys	Val
595	Val Thr Ser Arg	Ala	Ser	Asn	Ser	Ala	Val	Pro	Pro	Ala	Thr	Val
600	Val Thr Ser Arg	Ala	Ser	Asn	Ser	Ala	Val	Pro	Pro	Ala	Thr	Val
605	Val Thr Ser Arg	Ala	Ser	Asn	Ser	Ala	Val	Pro	Pro	Ala	Thr	Val

Ala Phe Val Glu Arg Asp Ser Leu His Phe Pro His Pro Val Met Ile
 610 615 620
 Tyr Ala Asn Val Lys Gln Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ile Leu Asn Ala Thr Val
 625 630 635 640
 Thr Ala Thr Val Glu Pro Glu Thr Gly Asp Pro Val Thr Leu Arg Leu
 645 650 655
 Leu Asp Asp Gly Ala Gly Ala Asp Val Ile Lys Asn Asp Gly Ile Tyr
 660 665 670
 Ser Arg Tyr Phe Phe Ser Phe Ala Ala Asn Gly Arg Tyr Ser Leu Lys
 675 680 685
 Val His Val Asn His Ser Pro Ser Ile Ser Thr Pro Ala His Ser Ile
 690 695 700
 Pro Gly Ser His Ala Met Tyr Val Pro Gly Tyr Thr Ala Asn Gly Asn
 705 710 715 720
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INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁶ : C12N 15/12, A61K 38/17, C07K 14/47, 16/18, A61K 35/14		A3	(11) International Publication Number: WO 99/47674 (43) International Publication Date: 23 September 1999 (23.09.99)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/US99/05798 (22) International Filing Date: 17 March 1999 (17.03.99) (30) Priority Data: 09/040,802 18 March 1998 (18.03.98) US 09/040,984 18 March 1998 (18.03.98) US 09/123,912 27 July 1998 (27.07.98) US 09/123,933 27 July 1998 (27.07.98) US (71) Applicant: CORIXA CORPORATION [US/US]; Suite 200, 1124 Columbia Street, Seattle, WA 98104 (US). (72) Inventors: REED, Steven, G.; 2843 - 122nd Place Northeast, Bellevue, WA 98005 (US). WANG, Tongtong; 8049 Northeast 28th Street, Medina, WA 98039 (US). (74) Agents: MAKI, David, J. et al.; Seed and Berry LLP, 6300 Columbia Center, 701 Fifth Avenue, Seattle, WA 98104-7092 (US).			(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG). Published <i>With international search report.</i> <i>Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims</i> <i>and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</i> (88) Date of publication of the international search report: 20 January 2000 (20.01.00)
(54) Title: COMPOUNDS AND METHODS FOR THERAPY AND DIAGNOSIS OF LUNG CANCER (57) Abstract Compounds and methods for the treatment and diagnosis of lung cancer are provided. The inventive compounds include polypeptides containing at least a portion of a lung tumor protein. Vaccines and pharmaceutical compositions for immunotherapy of lung cancer comprising such polypeptides, or DNA molecules encoding such polypeptides, are also provided, together with DNA molecules for preparing the inventive polypeptides.			

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/US 99/05798

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 6 C12N15/12 A61K38/17 C07K14/47 C07K16/18 A61K35/14

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6 C12N A61K C07K C12Q

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	BRASS N ET AL: "Translation initiation factor eIF-4gamma is encoded by an amplified gene and induces an immune response in squamous cell lung carcinoma" HUMAN MOLECULAR GENETICS., vol. 6, no. 1, January 1997 (1997-01), pages 33-39, XP002112603 OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS, SURREY., GB ISSN: 0964-6906 page 34, left-hand column, paragraph 2 -right-hand column --- -/--	1-7,15, 24

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

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"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"Z" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

3 September 1999

Date of mailing of the international search report

06.12.99

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/US 99/05798

C (Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	<p>FINCH J ET AL.: "Identification of a cloned sequence activated during multi-stage carcinogenesis in mouse skin" vol. 12, no. 8, August 1991 (1991-08), pages 1519-1522, XP002112604 the whole document</p> <p>Database EMBLest17 Sequence HSW22264:human retina cDNA Tsp5091, 9 May 1996 compare nucleotides 242-1 with the complement of nucleotides 1-232 in SEQ ID NO:1 XP002112605 nucleotides 1-242</p> <p>Database EMBLest17 Sequence AA340797: EST46165 fetal kidney homo sapiens cDNA 3' end: 18 April 1997 compare nucleotides 111-305 with the inverse complement of nucleotides 107-299 in SEQ ID NO:1 XP002112606 nucleotides 111-305</p> <p>MO 96 30389 A (MILLENIUM PHARMACEUTICALS INC) 3 October 1996 (1996-10-03) page 112 - page 127</p> <p>MO 96 02552 A (BOLLON ARTHUR P; CYTOCLONAL PHARMACEUTICS INC (US); TORCZYNSKI RIC) 1 February 1996 (1996-02-01) the whole document</p>	<p>1-7, 15, 24</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1-11, 15-58</p> <p>1-11, 15-58</p>

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US 99/ 05798

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of Item 1 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☒ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
Remark: Although claim 15, 16, 22, 23, 29, 30, 46-51 and 54-56
are directed to a method of treatment of the human/animal
body, the search has been carried out and based on the alleged
effects of the compound/composition.
2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such
an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of Item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

see additional sheet

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all
searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment
of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report
covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☒ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is
restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

1-11, 15-58 (all partly and as far as applicable)

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

1. Claims: 1-11, 15-58 (all partly and as far as applicable)

Polynucleotides comprising the sequence provided in SEQ ID NO:1, their complement sequences, variants thereof, corresponding polypeptides, vectors, pharmaceutical compositions, vaccines, their applications, fusion proteins, diagnostics, antibodies, diagnostic kits and their use in diagnosis and treatment of lung cancer.

2-160. Claims: 1-58 (all partly and as far as applicable)

Idem as invention 1 but limited to each of the DNA sequences provided in SEQ ID NO: 2-109, 111, 113, 115-151, 153, 154, 157, 158, 160, 162-164, 167, 168 and 171.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/US 99/05798

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WO 9630389 A	03-10-1996	US 5633161 A	27-05-1997
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